The New-York Times.

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[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] of the William Gore Ouseley [illegible] Central America—The Treaties to be [illegible]—The President's Proscription [illegible] Douglas Democrats—Vice-President Breckinridge's Letter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

It is understood here that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY will leave for Central America to-morrow. The treaties he is instructed to negotiate, drafts of which have already been prepared, will be entirely satisfactory to our Government. It was desired that [illegible] should be first concluded and ratified, in order that the English treaty might be made to [illegible], but as delay with us was inevitable, [illegible] thought best for Sir WILLIAM to proceed with [illegible] by negotiation that [illegible]. "All other privileges [illegible]." This would [illegible], and any want of harmony [illegible].

[illegible]

Collector [illegible] has seized a large lot of French [illegible] in consequence of its including a number of [illegible] pronounced indecent by the Collector. An appeal was taken to Secretary COBB, who sustains the decision of Mr. SCHELL.

The dispatch announcing that Vice-President [illegible] had written a letter urging DOUGLAS' re-election, has created great excitement here. Q.

[FROM ASSOCIATED CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

New-York and Illinois politicians of weight have remonstrated with Mr. BUCHANAN in person against the proscription of the Douglas Democrats before the elections. The President is visibly shaken. The thirteen Illinois Postmasters dismissed on Monday last were insignificant, none of them receiving over four hundred dollars per year. Their cases were determined before the elections. Forty postmasters in all have been dismissed in Illinois. WENTWORTH has been always much opposed to the war on DOUGLAS, and the Union now holds its fire.

The Southern pressure against Secretary COBB is strong. He is held responsible for the divisions in [illegible].

The funds issued each week are nearly three times as great as the weekly revenue.

The Attorney-General is examining the cases of [illegible] officers, which have been referred to him, and will soon report in their favor. A.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy has chartered of [illegible], of New-Orleans, for six months, the side-wheel steamer Metacomet, 800 tons burden, for the Paraguay Expedition—the owner to bear the [illegible] from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, and [illegible] to New-Orleans.

[illegible], who was to have been hanged [illegible], has been respited for two weeks by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES arrived here this morning. He was received by his political friends, and made a speech. The assemblage was also addressed by Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, and by [illegible]. The President subsequently was serenaded.

THE EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT.

Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows—His Petition to Gov. King for a Commutation, &c.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 22.

IRA STOUT suffered the full penalty of the law to-day. At 11 o'clock, a procession headed by Deputy-Sheriff WARNER, reached the jail. The military [illegible] in time, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places [illegible] by the officers, the prisoner, IRA STOUT, was brought down from his room to the gallows. He was [illegible] by Deputy-Sheriffs [illegible] and MARSHAL, [illegible] by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. HOTCHKISS, [illegible], and others.

The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting [illegible]. On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy Sheriff WARNER read the death warrant in a distinct and forcible manner.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. WARNER told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and that if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity. STOUT did not rise, but [illegible] in a clear and firm voice said:

"GENTLEMEN: I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter, and where there is vindictiveness it is difficult to speak. I have [illegible], which contains an expression of my [illegible] a dying man, and that contains all I have to say."

The Rev. Mr. HOTCHKISS, then standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the whole of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians at the request of the prisoner [illegible]—the prisoner, meanwhile, seated [illegible] by his right hand.

At the conclusion of the reading of Scripture, Mr. [illegible] said he would address the Throne of Grace, [illegible] that the prisoner would find strength to follow in silent prayer.

Mr. [illegible] then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience, if it did not the prisoner.

The prayer concluded, Mr. HOTCHKISS conversed a moment [illegible] with STOUT, and then said that STOUT desired him to say he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy Sheriffs, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff WARNER [illegible] his neck, and drew the cap over [illegible] were pinioning his [illegible] erect, and remained in that [illegible]. He was quite firm in his demeanor, [illegible] the same complacent smile to all [illegible] that he gave at all times, when conversing, since his arrest.

[illegible] and the spectators standing in [illegible] silence, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock Sheriff [illegible] pulled the fatal line and IRA STOUT was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the fall of the heavy weight, which did the fatal work.

The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disgust. His neck was [illegible] not dislocated and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Drs. HALL, AVERY, [illegible] stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in [illegible].

After [illegible] half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street.

The following is the petition for a commutation of the sentence of death, presented to Governor KING for the [illegible] of IRA STOUT:

To His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Monroe and city of Rochester, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased to commute the sentence of IRA STOUT, now in confinement in Monroe County Jail, to imprisonment in the State Prison for the period of his natural life.

The grounds of this application are as follows:

1. Admitting the guilt of the prisoner, of murder, the [illegible]

2. [illegible] the guilt of the prisoner, it is evident [illegible] that IRA STOUT [illegible]

3. That IRA STOUT is *guilty of the homicide is beyond all question*; but there is great doubt from the evidence that he is guilty of premeditated homicide. The prosecution proved no antecedent menaces or threats, and no antecedent ill-will. On the contrary, it was shown, and uncontradicted, that STOUT frequently advised his sister to become reconciled with her husband. No preparations for the crime were shown, no instrument proved, and the circumstances relied upon to show premeditation are all explained equally well by the hypothesis of a sudden affray. It is the settled conviction of many of the most intelligent and acute men in this community that the prosecution *utterly failed* to prove premeditation, and that in this respect the Jury were carried away by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion.

4. But granting the guilt of the prisoner of murder, his whole case shows him, in our opinion, to be a fit subject for the exercise of Executive clemency. His father was a professional criminal and early trained him wrong. While yet a mere boy, he was taken away by his father, to assist in a crime for which he suffered *two* years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, although so young that he virtually acted under parental compulsion. He has fine talents, and if he had been early trained religiously or morally, would doubtless have made an ornament to society.

We think that justice will be done to him, and to society, by commuting his punishment to life imprisonment.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The petition is written in a bold, firm hand. There are some few things, such as capitals and punctuation misplaced, that evince a deficient education, but the spelling is nearly faultless. There were no signatures attached to the petition as received by Gov. KING, but it appears it was not the original paper, which was subsequently laid before the Governor by the mother of the prisoner, with a large number of signatures attached. Mrs. STOUT was in Albany up to a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping against hope for some change in the Governor's determination. Gov. KING was not in that city, but the poor woman awaited a telegraph from him with the most intense anxiety. She left for a final interview with her son, entirely broken down in spirit.

Mrs. STOUT appears quite a respectable woman, and is evidently the best of the unfortunate family.

Execution of Mrs. Twiggs at Danville, Pa.

DANVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

Mrs. TWIGGS was executed here, to-day, for the murder of her husband. P. CLARK, her paramour, was executed some time since. She protested her innocence on the scaffold, and her readiness to die, saying the only regrets she had was that she left behind her two orphan children.

Letter from Vice-President Breckinridge Urging the Re-election of Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 22.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE writes to the Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation to visit Illinois and address the people, that the information of the Committee that he desired to do so is incorrect, but that he will not decline to answer their courteous letter. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Mr. DOUGLAS in the late session of Congress upon the Kansas question, but that the question being practically settled, and Mr. DOUGLAS being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against Black Republicanism, he sympathises with him, desires his success, and trusts that the Democracy of that State, that has never given a sectional vote, will not be found now laggard in duty to the Constitution and the Union.

W. LEROY, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District, made a speech at Bloomington last night, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and advising his friends to support the regular Democratic nominees for Congress, State officers and representatives who will vote for DOUGLAS for United States Senator.

News from Kansas.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT—THE SOUTH PLATTE MINES, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

We have Leavenworth dates of the 20th inst. A portion of the Lawrence Company had returned from the South Platte Mines, bringing news to Sept. 20. Their accounts fully authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Platte, having prospected everywhere with fair success. Most of the miners were seeking Winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's forts. The returned party designed wintering at Lawrence, where they were tendered a public reception. They will return to the mines in the Spring with a large outfit. Numbers continue to leave here with the intention of wintering along the road.

Major SIBLEY arrived yesterday from Utah, accompanied by Lieut. BELL, who was lost from his detachment in the Cheyenne country. Lieut. CUNNINGHAM, with a detachment of infantry, left yesterday for the Pawnee nation, to superintend the payment of the annuities to that tribe.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Salt Lake mail with dates of the 25th September reached St. Joseph on the 16th. Sixty trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 23d ult., twenty were met on the Sweetwater, and eight more north of the crossing of the Platte. Snow was encountered east of Fort Laramie. Two companies of cavalry, returning *via* Pike's Peak, were passed on the Big Blue. Judge ECKEL was met on the Big Sandy. Col. WILSON was at O'Fallon's Bluff, progressing finely. The Indians were numerous, but peaceable. It was thought that several trains would be overtaken by snow in the mountains, and much suffering was anticipated. Business was very brisk at Salt Lake. Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions. There was good feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak in high terms of Governor CUMMING. Gen. JOHNSTON'S command consists of 7,000 to 8,000 men, including troops and employes, all of whom were consolidated in one grand encampment, and would remain together during the Winter. There were also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger, under Col. CANBY. Col. MORRISON, of the Seventh Infantry, had arrived at Camp Floyd.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Oct. 22.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey is in session at Orange. The Rev. O. M. JOHNSON was elected stated clerk in place of the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, resigned. Various reports pertaining to the records of several Presbyteries have been made and adopted.

The Publication Committee were heard through the Rev. Mr. DALLES, of Philadelphia, the Secretary. He stated that the Committee had bought a house for publication purposes in Philadelphia at a cost of $60,000. This building was paid for, but the Committee had no funds to carry on their operations, and made an appeal to the Synod for assistance.

Reports from different Conventions were also made by the Rev. Drs. JUDD and J. FEW SMITH.

Judge DENNISTON and WM. E. DODGE were appointed a Committee to secure contributions for a church at Washingtonville, which was embarrassed from the efforts of the Old School Presbytery to obtain possession of the church edifice and the parsonage.

Important Legal Decision.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 22.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge McLEAN presiding, in the cases of Sturges *vs.* Stetson and Fosdyck *vs.* Sturges, Judge LEAVITT delivered an opinion that the Directors of the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railway had no power under its charter to issue stock at a price below the par value; that a stockholder reselling stock thus issued, though the sale is valid, is not liable to the purchaser for any depreciation in the stock which such Company might suffer in consequence of such fraudulent issue by the Directors.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The deaths in this city yesterday were five, none of which were from yellow fever.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The deaths in this city, yesterday, by yellow fever, were forty-one.

Burning of the Steamer Ben Franklin.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Memphis steamer *Ben Franklin* was burnt, yesterday, near Vicksburg, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The Hon. GAYLORD CHURCH, of Crawford, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge FORTER, resigned.

Captain Holmes found Guilty.

PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 22.

The trial of JOHN A. HOLMES, late master of the ship *Thrace*, before the United States District Court, for the murder of GEO. W. CRABTREE, seaman, was finished to-day. The Jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

The Day After the Fight—Condition of Morrissey and Heenan—Their Reflections on the Past and Intentions for the Future—The Seconds, and How They Carried Themselves—Retrospect of the Fight and Fighters—More Fights Ahead—The Star-Spangled Banner—The Courtesies of War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858.

To-day Buffalo has shaken off a large load of rowdyism, and breathes more freely, although it is estimated, by a *bona* statistical authority, that $75,000 has been spent here. No city ever rejoiced more at the departure of an invading army than does this at the receding roll of every train which carries off a detachment of "Dead Rabbits." That style of game has been abundant; and of all foul breaths, never was fouler than that which made the dens of dissipation here reek with drunkenness and blasphemy the past few days, and made pestilent the air beneath the light-house of Long Point yesterday. The principals, seconds and leading ministers of "the mill" alone remain, and most of them take wing this evening.

MORRISSEY, the victor, who remains, is staying at the International, but, for *striking* reasons, has not delighted the Buffalonians to-day with a vision of his disfigured mug. He has, however, received in his private boudoir, several of his leading friends, among others Mr. MULLIGAN, who plays the Talleyrand to this fistic Napoleon, and who exhibited no ordinary powers of diplomacy in the preliminary negotiations of Wednesday. MORRISSEY is said to express very frankly that he felt no ordinary pleasure when his task of yesterday was at an end. He went into the ring, he states, with a full conviction that he should not gain a bloodless victory, and that he should get his brain-pan pretty well knocked up, but we question whether he anticipated it would be quite so hot as it turned out to be in the first six rounds. He says indeed it was a much tougher job than he expected, and does not disguise the fact of his being glad when it came to an end. He adds, also, that whoever fights HEENAN for the future must put up with a good deal more punching than will do him good. To-day he was challenged by HEENAN's friends to another conflict for $5,000 a side, which, however, he declined. Previously to entering the ring on Monday he declared his intention of making it his last appearance, and he may now well retire from the field with glory. He says that he has a family, and that his wife's connections are very properly opposed to his present pursuits. It is his intention to set up a drinking-saloon, where the fame of his past exploits will doubtless insure him many customers and future wealth. As the birth-place of the great "American Champion" has been a subject of question, we may mention that he was born in Tipperary, Ireland, famous for the fighting propensities of its peasants, and came over here when a child. Indeed, the sponsorial appellation, as *Mr. Toodles* terms it, of nearly all the surrounding crowd, and the richly buttered tone in which they vented their vociferations, proved most of the surrounding elements of Monday to be Milesian. Though confined to his rooms, he has not suffered so severely from HEENAN's artillery as reported. His nose, though damaged, is not broken, and, beyond a swelling around the left eye, he carries no other mark. He has already notified his purpose of giving an exhibition here on Monday evening next, with his second KELLY. He is a shrewd, strong-headed fellow in more senses than one, and has far more brains than most of the crowd around him. He estimates his winnings on the fight at $6,000.

HEENAN, after taking a bath in the manner of the olden gladiators, and having slept for a few hours, rose refreshed as a giant and sat all the morning at BLOOMER's, smoking his cigar and discussing the delicate details of the fight. He speaks of the strife of Wednesday with the most graceful levity, and, beyond a slight injury to two of his left-hand fingers, does not carry a single scar. He attributes his defeat entirely to his being thrown off his training by the state of his leg, which from near the knee to the ankle was one mass of sore, irritated too by the application of a blister. From Tuesday week he did no out-door work, and the last few days was unable to walk. Indeed both he and his backers exhibited no ordinary pluck in fighting under such circumstances, more especially as the violation of the rules in the selection of the strand instead of sod gave them ample justification for claiming the stakes, or at all events postponing the battle. He declares his conviction that nothing but this defect prevented his whipping MORRISSEY, and is eager for another fray. Although apparently not beaten until the sixth round, he states he felt himself give way in the second and unable to follow up his blows, after the first round, in which he punished MORRISSEY so terribly, and which JONES, who has seen a hundred fights, declares to be the severest he ever witnessed in the ring. During the sixth round, he states he could not see MORRISSEY, and lost much strength in striking wild. MORRISSEY, he says, whether right or not, forced him into this fight, and he is determined in turn to force MORRISSEY to fight him. At present it is his intention to resume his position as deputy to Surveyor HART, between whom and HEENAN a most romantic friendship exists, and he leaves Buffalo this evening for town.

As to the seconds, MORRISSEY had decidedly the advantage. One of them, styled Australian KELLY, is remarkable for having fought in Australia for six hours and twenty-three minutes, and has been matched to-day for a fight with COBURN, one of HEENAN's chief backers. He is active and quick in the ring. So was his brother-second, another Irishman, who, both in respectability of manner and appearance, was far above his compeers, and, with some sense of this, entreated the suppression of his name. It is his intention not to appear again in the ring, but remove to the west of Ireland and establish at Galway, the western port of departure, a hotel on the American plan.

Of HEENAN's seconds, on the other hand, MACKAY was not equal, either in strength or position in the ring, for the post assigned him, though he acted with courage and zeal. AARON JONES, the other second, was completely cowed by the threats, both by letter and parole before the morning and on the morning of the fight, to make away with him if MORRISSEY lost the fight, and by the display of pistols and knives around the ring, a spectacle to which he was a complete stranger in the English ring, where the carrying of a pistol would doom its possessor to summary lynch law. To use his own graphic description, "the Twenty-third Fusileers, at the battle of Alma, never presented such a battery of arms as bristled round the ring." It is JONES' intention immediately to start for England, where he holds a situation as Professor of the manly art at Christ's College, at Oxford, to a number of young noblemen, headed by Lord COVENTRY, at a salary of $2,000 a year. He states that no amount of money would induce him to appear again in the American ring after what he has seen, nor would he have gone on the ground on Wednesday had he not been compelled by a sense of duty. By way of parenthesis, we may remark that the supposition that the young English noblemen of the present day do not take an interest in the manly art is entirely incorrect. In JONES' list of patrons, there are the names of thirty-seven young noblemen. The Marquis of BATH, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and a multitude of others, attend almost every prize-fight, and it was but a short time since the late Marquis of QUEENSBURY, then Lord DRUMLANRIG, was brought before the House of Commons for acting as second and stakeholder in a prize-fight, while filling a high office in the Queen's Household, and the charge was boisterously shouted down. This, however, is not a justification for the practice of prize-fighting, especially as conducted with us.

Now that the red cloud of battle has passed from Buffalo, and the heat of strife is over, men are discussing more calmly the features of the fight and qualities of the fighters. Both sides no doubt hold up for their respective champions. HEENAN has already challenged his victorious rival to another bout. The condition of his leg afforded his admirers ample excuse for his defeat. We question, however, had HEENAN been in the most perfect condition, whether the fight would have resulted differently. The fight clearly demonstrated to our mind that HEENAN does not possess the physique to contend against such a hardy heap of muscle as MORRISSEY. He is a harder and better hitter than MORRISSEY; but unless a man has a frame of iron, which HEENAN has not, this gift is diminished by the constant jar; and a man of savage pluck and fierce vigor like MORRISSEY, with a granite nob capable of sustaining any amount of punishment, is sure to live longest in a give-and-take fight, such as Wednesday's. He punished MORRISSEY more than that hero was ever punished before, and had he possessed more wear and tear it might have been a near-er thing. He had in the first three rounds, all the best of the hitting, but failing want the inequality was speedily removed by MORRISSEY, who seeing he had his work to do, never allowed him breathing time in the last rounds. HEENAN may be the best, or one of the best, three-round fighters or ten-minute fighters in America, but we question whether he will ever take a high position as a pugilist, not from want of pluck or capacity as an inflictor of punishment, but from the fact that he has none of the signs of possessing a sufficiently strong constitution to stand for any great length of time the fatigues of a contest with a powerful adversary like MORRISSEY. It is possible his constitutional defects may be removed as he advances, for he is at present young and raw, and if so he must prove a terrific fighter. It were, however, far better were he to confine himself to the duties of his position, where at least he is monarch of all he surveys. He is a most civil and well-conducted young man, much too good for the ring, and his bearing through the fight has won him golden opinions and friends on every side.

As might be expected, so interesting an occasion could not pass over without the spirit kindled prompting to other wagers of battle. HEENAN has challenged MORRISSEY to another fight for $5,000. JONES has likewise challenged MORRISSEY to battle on the other side for $5,000, offering him a free passage to England and home, which may afford him a pleasing opportunity of making the Continental tour. Other cartels of battle also fall thick and fast. Articles of war have been signed between COBURN and KELLY for a fight for $2,000, $250 being paid down here to-day. A match has also been arranged between KERRIGAN and MACKAY. So there is war on the wind, and TOM HYER and other old horses snuff the battle scent and cry, Ha! ha! The fight of Wednesday partook largely of a political as well as pugilistic complexion. With the exception of MULLIGAN, who belongs politically to the other side, MORRISSEY and his party are Wood men, while HEENAN's belong to what is deemed the aristocratic section, of Fowler, Hart and Rynders. Indeed, the coming fight between SICKLES and WALBRIDGE has been as eagerly discussed in the bar-rooms of Buffalo as that between MORRISSEY and HEENAN.

One of the most amusing features of the fight was the fact that the two combatant knights for "the American Championship" were Irishmen. Nothing could be more ridiculous than to see JONES, a full-blown Englishman, enter the ring with a huge roll of stars and stripes, while his Irish principal too hoisted the spangled banner and died like KIRBY, wrapped up in the American flag.

All the courtesies of war were observed with the most delicate grace. At the close of the fight MORRISSEY was carried over to his fallen foe and in true French style kissed his hand in token of his valor. Both were borne from the field in the same wagon. This morning HEENAN left "his card" on MORRISSEY, and MORRISSEY sent in return a gift of one hundred dollars to HEENAN, who, although he declined a purse presented, accepted MORRISSEY's gift in token of amity.

Notwithstanding the rowdy character of the surroundings, it is but justice to say that neither in Buffalo nor the field of fight, whether from happy accident or good intention, there was no disturbance or breach of peace.

Another correspondent furnishes some omitted incidents and some opinions of his own:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEENAN's friends are dreadfully annoyed at the flagrant partiality to the other side displayed in the *Herald* report of the fight. That paper, they assert, has a great deal of exclusive intelligence, in its own peculiar style—intelligence that is decidedly more exclusive than consistently correct. It states, for instance, in both Thursday and Friday's issues, that MORRISSEY got the first knock-down blow, at the conclusion of the fifth round, when every person present was impressed with the idea that that important muscular effort was achieved by HEENAN. It also states that MORRISSEY, at the termination of the fight, jumped over the ropes and walked to the house where he had to change his dress. It is astonishing what a number of spectators, who have a reputation for good eyesight, nevertheless saw that gallant hero carried to the scratch, more than once, in so exhausted a state as to be hardly able to stand, and utterly incompetent to have struck a man less enfeebled than his unlucky opponent; and also witnessed his removal on a bed, in the same wagon with HEENAN, in very nearly, if not quite, as prostrate a condition. It is likewise marvelous to count the number of terrific blows that the *Herald's* representative saw planted on the nose and eyes of the Benicia Boy—blows which, singularly enough, left no traces; for, an hour after the combat was over, he exhibited nothing but a slight discoloration under one eye, and a contusion just inside the mouth, whilst MORRISSEY's countenance was scarcely distinguishable from a mixture of raw beef-steak and one of those jelly-fish sometimes seen left by the tide on Staten Island beach.

The very general opinion among disinterested people round town is, that the most fortunate thing in the world to JIM HUGHES, AARON JONES, and one or two other well-known characters, was the defeat of HEENAN. Good judges of such matters do not hesitate to assert that the Mulligan crowd would never have quietly lost the large sums (mostly bet in odds) which they had depending on the result, and that had the day been apparently going against MORRISSEY, pistols would have been unsparingly produced, the ring broken in upon and plenty of old-time New-York grudges settled upon the bleak Canadian peninsula. A more disgusted Britisher than AARON JONES it would be difficult to find. His opinion of the American Ring is of the most contemptuous description. The idea of men going to see a pugilistic set-to armed to the teeth, is a notion to him as novel as it is *not* pleasing. We really believe he is right, when he says that "it's not the way they do such things at 'ome." One little incident struck him as particularly queer. In one of the rounds HEENAN was fighting MORRISSEY up into his (HEENAN's) corner. Fearing, in the clinch, one or both of the men would fall on him, JONES endeavored to move a little on one side, when the MULLIGAN, clapping his hand on a six-shooter, cried, keep still—(a slight expletive) or I shoot you down—(another slight expletive.) There is no doubt that JONES, unaccustomed to such scenes, was in very natural fear of his life all the while he was endeavoring to do his duty.

The MULLIGAN is a large winner, and, no doubt, with his increase of available means, his fears of receiving his deserts, in his forthcoming trial for assault and battery, proportionally diminish. HYER did not go to either Canada or Buffalo, and from various remarks made in that city and on the battle-field, it is perhaps as well for him that he stayed away. One or two notorious men went to Buffalo, but not liking the look of the party to which they did not belong, came back without seeing the fight.

HEENAN'S CHALLENGE.

The following card appeared in the *Evening Express* yesterday, marked "advertisement:"

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

SIR: Myself and friends not being satisfied with my defeat by JOHN MORRISSEY, on Wednesday last, through sickness, which laid me on my bed for six days previous to the day of fighting, and I only met him on that day to prevent animadversions from himself or his partisans, being totally unfit for the struggle; and, to show that I wished to fight under all disadvantages, I waived my right to claim a turf-sodded ring, according to the first article of the new London Rules. I hereby challenge him to fight me for $5,000 a side or upwards, and the Championship of America, in four or six months from the first deposit.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NEW STEAM-PROPELLER LANCASTER.—The dimensions of the new United States Steam-Propeller *Lancaster*, just launched from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are as follows: Length of spar-deck, 251 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth of beam, 48 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of kelson to berth-deck, 11 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 236 feet 8 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 3 inches; burthen of vessel, 2,360 tons; diameter of propeller 17 feet 4 inches. Her engines have been made by REANIE & Co., of Philadelphia, and she is expected to be ready for sea in the Spring. She will carry 20 guns.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, which sailed on the 10th inst. for Buenos Ayres, was spoken on the 18th, in lat. 40° 12', long. 71°, by the bark *Shenandoah*, which arrived on Thursday. She was heading Southeast.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower bay on Thursday, and anchored at the Navy-yard.

Letter from Mr. De La Figaniere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the head of telegraphic news, I notice that the bark *Isla de Cuba* is reported as belonging to me. Be pleased to correct this error, the vessel not being owned by me, which can be ascertained by inquiry at the Custom-house in this City. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. DE LA FIGANIERE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

Bowdoin College has 200 under-graduates, 50 medical students, and 14,000 volumes in the library.

Official List of Passengers on Board the Burnt Steamship Austria.

Four Hundred and Fifty-six Lives Lost—Eighty-eight Saved.

By the arrival of the *Europa's* mails a full list of the passengers who were on board the *Austria* when she was burnt at sea, on the 13th day of September, has been received by the agents in this City. We have so classified it as to exhibit the number lost and saved; the latter are distinguished by an asterisk:

FIRST CABIN.

Persons.		Persons.	
Herman Sondheim	7	Lena Meyer	1
Bridget Loughlin	1	Minna Smith	1
Anna Papers	3	Jacob Friendly	2
Marie Herken	1	F. Gorrison	1
Wilh. Stichel	1	Sophie Jagel	1
Caroline Howitz	1	J. Borgel	1
Adolph Hermann	1	Gustav Kuhn	1
L. Kissiaf	1	*E. v. Dürfeldt	1
L. E. Wiedmann	1	*Theodore [illegible]	1
Hedwig Dormitzer	1	Fr. Bartels	1
H. M. Starmund	1	J. E. Massey	1
Helene Wolff	1	Herm. Thorbecke	1
C. D. Trott	1	Joseph Hope	1
E. Weister	1	Edward Adelsdorfer	1
A. Weissenborn	1	Edward Bogel	1
Julie Ebbinghaus	2	Carl Nottmann	1
Julius Busch	1	Thr'se v. Mengershausen	1
Emilie Vezin	4	*Theodore Eisfeldt	1
Wm. Rosenthal	7		

Total in first cabin....67
Saved....4
Lost....63

SECOND CABIN.

George Weyer	2	Minna Werner	2
Theodore Gerock	1	Hel. Schiebe	1
Wm. Meyer	4	*Phil. Berry	1
Cecilia Marschitz	1	Moritz Kunz	1
Sophie Geist	1	*Georg Kuhlmann	1
W. K. Bruel	1	Emma Schramm	1
Ch. Heinz	1	M. Freudenstein	4
Mathias Robiqué	2	A. William	3
Rud. Neumann	1	Ros. Rubens	1
Babette Fritz	2	Georg Kücken	3
Th. Wieland	1	T. T. Hulmann	2
A. Friedländer	2	August Dülchen	3
Emma Ruttenburg	1	Franziska Silber	1
Joseph Blumenthal	1	J. B. Brabant	1
Julie Jacob	1	Georg Meyer	1
Matthias Samuel	1	*Alfred Vezin	1
Wilh. Gräter	1	Hildegard Thedy	1
Johann Henninge	2	Therese Ulbricht	1
Jacob Clausen	2	F. W. Striedmann	4
Georg Riesen	2	J. M. Israel	2
Anna Osbahr	1	Adolph Heape	1
John Weimann	1	Zaegel	1
Mich. Schuhmann	1	Anna Becker	1
*L. Wolff	1	E. Hildebrandt	1
*Franz Zitz	1	H. Schusicke	2
C. W. Stamm	2	C. A. Born	1
J. Straube	1	*Ernst Witte	1
J. J. Cordes	1	Ch. Hahn	1
Bertha Kupfer	1	Adolph Apel	1
M. A. Friedmann	1	*Wm. Becker	1
Lina Iglauer	1	Marianne Joel	1
Fanny Schmidt	1	M. Nachmann	1
Sigmund Kupfer	1	M. Louis	1
Mich. Pfretzfelder	1	Chs. Kohlhoff	1
Nathan Jonas	1	Rich. Seltener	1
Victor Milling	1	Henry Bandt	1
Anna Spott	1	Michel Prince	1
Johann Holmberg	1	Bertha Black	1
*J. Lindstein	1	Ricke Loewenthal	1
Otto v. d. Beck	4	Jette Loewenthal	1

Total in second cabin....108
Saved in second cabin....7
Lost....101

STEERAGE.

*Peter Wagner	1	Wilhelmine Schilling	1
Caroline Ruhn	3	*Conrad Eifert	2
Lisette Lehert	2	*Philipp Müller	1
Eva Simon	1	Johann Eichler	1
Johann Maistem	1	Mich. Weninger	4
Ammus Wiese	2	Anton Weninger	1
Anna Neuer	1	Jos. Friesberger	1
Regine Banzloff	7	Maria Lusse	1
Julius Bleitzmann	1	Kunig. Bühler	1
Caroline Brechtel	1	*Joachim Piess	1
Salomon Rosenberg	1	*Nicolaus Sicks	1
Jacob Friedrich	1	Tr. Lud. Reuss	1
Hel. Clasen	2	*Joh. Dawmüller	1
*Hubert Scheck	2	Theod. Schaller	1
Rachel Stern	1	Joh. Cordes	1
*A. Bernstiehl	1	*Ed. Ahlers	2
*Fr. Wagner	1	Fritze Cultner	2
J. H. Cranz	1	*Rosalie Itzig	1
Maria Frank	1	Rane Ungar	1
Wm. Giesen	1	*Tietge Homerich	1
Mary Berthold	1	Claus Lütje	1
Maria Carl	2	Claus Madsen	1
Bertha Weisse	1	W. Katz	1
Marg. Hinrichs	1	*Samuel Hess	1
*Eduard Wünschmann	2	S. Weinstock	1
Jacob Stoll	1	L. Wedeles	1
Egeline Progler	1	Charles Bessel	1
Susanne Progler	1	Martin Grafelmann	3
Agnes Rohmann	1	*Ch. Düncker	1
F. W. Silberg	1	*Jürgen Titschen	1
*Hch. Hanse	1	Tess Martens	1
*Hch. Osbahr	1	*Catharine Hauschild	1
Jacob Holl	1	Catharine Rupers	1
*Bertha Bovendam	1	Carl Gross	1
Carl Behrmann	1	Leopold Abeles	1
Hch. Kottenhorn	1	Friedrich Diedewig	1
*Trina Tinken	1	Vinc Mowitny	1
Caroline Kolster	2	Anna Hek	1
*Fritz Betcke	1	Vincencia Luckas	1
*G. Vollersen	1	Anna Luckas	1
Franz Clausen	2	Joh Enders	1
Wilh. Laas, (H. Laas was saved)	2	*M. E. Smith	1
		*John Coxe	1
Carl Bracke	1	*Levy Bock	1
Fritz Möller	1	Levina Stern	1
*Fritz Thomsen	1	*Samuel Polack	1
Aug. Petersen	1	Maria Rottmayer	1
Otto Maase	1	Mendel Gottschalk	1
Carl Jürgemer	1	Fried. Geitts	1
Maria Johannen	1	H. Löwenthal	1
*Fried. Staberow, (both saved)	2	Theodor Weinke	1
		C. F. Roein	1
J. Stiebe	1	L. Koch	1
Marcus Adeler	1	*Marie Friedrich	1
A. Nielsen	3	*Carl Becker	1
Samuel Gerstel	1	Herm. Gamjost	1
*Chas. Högquist	1	Aug. Kuckock	1
Louis Dahlström	1	Jacob Brodbeck	1
A. Riesen	1	*Franz Messemer, (left at Fayal)	1
Marg. Mass	1	Anna Hasler	1
Beritz Wolf	1	*Jos. Smitzeck	6
O. E. Melichar	1	Fried. Wisswede	7
*Esta Benjamin, (Wolf Benjamin saved)	3	*Chr. Becker	1
*John Pallicruska	1	Carl Meyer	1
*F. J. Riedel	2	*Emil Sasse	1
Joseph Blötz	1	*David Cohn	1
Daniel Danielsen	2	A. Pettenpohl	1
Herman Randetz	1	Ernst Weisse	1
*Sven Petersen	1	*Fried. Reinländer	1
L. P. Svensen	2	Magd. Wettin	2
M. Rapport	1	Joh. Scheller	1
Joachim Spenn	3	C. Buckenthal	1
Johann Merg	5	*G. Stöpel	1
Marie Lehnhardt	1	Aug. Stohlmann	1
Petrie	3	Chr. Klüver	1
Jacob Friedrich	1	Fr. Mohrmann	1
*Chm. Buchholz	4	*Leopold Heller	1
Soph. Fourier	3	H. Ohmichen	1
*Carl Lembcke	1	Gottfried Stolze	1
Joel Löwenstein	1	Fr. Wedel	1
Cecilie Eichenberg	1	Ricke Moses	3
Albert Meckelke	1	Cathar. Hartmann	1
*Wm. Völker	1	Joseph Kroh	1
Louis Galle	1	Joseph Limm	1
*Wm. Brennedort	1	Fried. Muchow	1
Betty Erdwurm	5	H. Wolfheim	1
Claus Coll	1		

Total in steerage....236
Saved....51
Lost....185

Add to the foregoing the following, who took passage at Southampton:

SECOND CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Miss E. Ford,	A. Norris,
Mr. Bickel,	Nicholas Renouf,
Mr. Robert Hunt,	Rachael Renouf,
Mrs. Lydia Hunt.	*Charles Brew,
	Mrs. Frances Neale,
	Miss Annie Neale,
	Master Frank Neale,
	Mary Neale, (infant,)
	Mrs. N. Benderson.

These purchased tickets of the Messrs. CROSKEY, at Southampton. The following came over from Havre:

SECOND CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Mr. John Mentos,	Mr. Jos. Leibel,
Mr. Louis Neumann,	Mr. Jos. Geo. Keller,
Mr. Le Faive and wife.	Mr. Jos. Weipfer.

Total, 21.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of passengers in first cabin	67
No. of passengers in second cabin	116
No. of passengers in steerage	249
Officers and crew (no list received)	102
Total	534

SAVED.

First cabin	4	
Second cabin	7	
Steerage	51	
Officers and crew	16	78
Lost		456

The following, however, shows that there are still ten persons to be accounted for, who are marked among the saved:

Arrived at Quebec, by bark *Catarina*	22
Arrived at Halifax, by the *Lotus*	12
Arrived at this port, by the *Valorous*, from Fayal	42
Remaining at Fayal, in Hospital	3
Left Fayal for Hamburg, (crew,)	9
Total	88

These discrepancies may arise from the fact that in many cases a ticket was procured by one person for two and three others of the same family, while only one name is mentioned. Then, on board the *Valorous* there were two or three names which do not appear in the above list. It is also probable that there were several on board whose presence was not known [illegible]

[illegible] not appear. [illegible] very nearly to the true list of all lost and saved. For the list we are indebted to Messrs. C. B. [illegible] & Sylvester.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

An [illegible] Sharp Female Operator.

HER EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN CITIES, IN CALIFORNIA AND IN TEXAS, [illegible]—THE SWINDLER STILL AT LARGE.

Two Philadelphia detectives are now in this City on the look-out for a French woman, aided by a male companion, who has lately been perpetrating magnificent swindles upon some of the credulous inhabitants of Philadelphia. She came to Philadelphia from the South, after having performed very successful engagements in all the leading Southern cities, including California and Texas. The offer of a handsome reward for her discovery and arrest, and also the discovery and arrest of her male companion, stimulated several New-York "shadows" to join in the eager search for them.

The woman is the principal object of interest, as the majority of the swindles have been effected through her adroitness and false representations.

An interesting account is given below of her latest and most brilliant operations in the swindling line, as far as they have been brought to the knowledge of the Police.

Emilie de Gagne—her *alias* [illegible]—is the name our subject described under at Philadelphia. That she is a French woman there is no doubt. Of the particular province in France [illegible] the honor of being her birth-place, and the particular [illegible] when she was born, there is great doubt. She [illegible] as the place of her nativity a dozen different towns, according as the caprice takes her, and gives a dozen different ages for herself according as she happens to feel physically. She invariably represents herself, however, as belonging to one of the leading families of the old French noblesse, and is possessed of enormous estates and a splendid old chateau, the latter somewhat dismantled at the present time, and, "like a pile without inhabitant," [illegible]. Dignified and matronly in her manners—her true age is probably about forty-five—able to speak and write, with perfect ease, the French, Spanish, Italian, German and English languages, an accomplished player on the harp and piano, a cultivated singer, and always richly dressed and jeweled, she has had no difficulty in impressing those with whom she came in contact with the truthfulness of her representations. She is not good looking, but her sharp intelligence, charming conversational powers and great seeming sincerity of life and purpose have been sufficiently potent to accomplish her nefarious ends, unaided by the charm of female beauty. She made her appearance in Philadelphia about a year ago, and remained there eleven months. On her arrival she put up at a leading hotel, and accompanying her was a Frenchman some dozen years older than herself, whom she represented to be her servant, and whom she called by the republican name of Martin. She did not stay at the hotel long. Ordering a carriage she drove to a sumptuous private residence, conspicuous on the mammoth silver door-plate of which is the name G. U. Hutter.

Forged letters of introduction were presented to Mr. Hutter—it was not known at the time that the letters were forged—and Mr. Hutter was delighted to be of service to his distinguished visitor. Mrs. Hutter was charmed, and the Hutters addressed [illegible] of the paternal and maternal enthusiasm. In a short time—how could it be otherwise?—Mrs. De Gagne was installed in the Hutter mansion, and urged to make herself "at home," which she very willingly, systematically and thoroughly proceeded to do. She acted with no undignified haste. She spoke very modestly of her vast wealth, and by the adroit display of forged foreign correspondence corroborated the story about her enormous possessions. She negotiated for the purchase of about [illegible] worth of real estate in the City, which purchases were not, however, consummated. By means of fraudulent title-deeds she inveigled Mr. Hutter out of nearly $4,000 in cash. One morning Mrs. De Gagne was missing from the Hutter mansion. The servant, "Martin," was missing also, and so was the [illegible], a splendid gold enameled watch belonging to Miss Hutter, a superb gold watch belonging to one of the Misses Hutter, and a large cross, studded with brilliant diamonds. Numerous small and some large tradesmen were losers by her sudden departure. She took away jewelry enough to open a country jewelry store withal, and silks enough to drive a very thriving rural trade in this expensive branch of commerce.

The abrupt departure of his elegant and accomplished guest suggested to Mr. Hutter the very natural propriety of tracing, if possible, her antecedents, and getting a clue to her movements after leaving his hospitable roof. By means of letters and the telegraph he has heard of her having executed similar swindles as those perpetrated on himself and others in Philadelphia, in nearly all the leading Southern cities. In 1855—this is as far back as he has been able to trace her—she was the guest of the Hon. David Y. Porter, of Bellville, Texas. Her programme of operations was precisely the same then as now. Her accomplishments and skillfully-forged letters and drafts comprised her stock in trade. The French servant, who went by the honest name of Martin, in Philadelphia, bore her company, but at that time he was more on a par with herself, being designated as her husband. He passed by the name of Eugene de Constance, and she was known as Mrs. Constance. He wore an undress military costume, and conducted himself with becoming martial and military dignity. He was portly and fond of port and good dinners. She dressed elegantly, was full of vivacious talk, and charmed all by her splendid musical abilities. They remained seven months, guests in the house of Mr. Porter. She was the business party—her husband, like many husbands, being an inefficient cypher. She was greatly charmed with the climate and society of Texas, and determined to make Texas her residence. She bought 1,250 acres of land, had the title-deeds executed, and made all the arrangements for the erection of a superb residence. She converted into cash forged drafts on her bankers (that never existed) in Paris, to the amount of [illegible], and gave further forged drafts in payment for her land purchase, and started on a traveling jaunt to the Northern States—completing which, she was to return and set about the immediate completion of her future residence. It is hardly necessary to add that she did not return to Bellville.

Judge J. Benton Johnston, of Corpus Christi, Texas, suffered a depletion of $3,580 at the hands of this adroit woman. Forged drafts, forged title-deeds and a smooth tongue effected the pecuniary drain upon the plethoric pockets of the usually sharp Judge. From Texas she went to California, and practiced several successful swindles in the golden gated city. She is believed to have remained in California about a year. Mr. William Franklin, one of the heaviest lumber-dealers in San Francisco, as far as is known, is her heaviest victim, he having been induced to part with $6,000 in gold, in exchange for worthless drafts. By operating with drafts she prevented pursuit and arrest, as, by the time the drafts were discovered to be worthless, she would manage to have put herself at a convenient safe distance from her victim.

In New-Orleans, Mobile, Natchez and Savannah, her presence has been distinctly traced. For her abundant brass and musical notes she has received superabundant gold and bank notes. Her success has been most remarkable. She would invariably have her victim selected before she entered a place, learn thoroughly his antecedents, and by forged letters of introduction easily effect her swindling purpose. Large numbers have doubtless been swindled, who, from personal pride, never made the fact known. Her male companion has usually acted in the humble capacity of valet. He is not servant enough, and his appearance is not sufficiently *distingue* for him to pass readily for the husband of a woman so accomplished, of such vast possessions, and with so much of noble blood in her veins. Aside from this, it was doubtless more in keeping with her assumed character, to have a body-servant to order her carriage, to convey answers to her notes of invitation, and to do the general genteel waiting upon her. Another thing, not unworthy of consideration: a servant could pick up any little unguarded goods that might be set astir, casting imputations upon the character of the leading actress in the scene. The aggregate net result of the swindles of this woman is believed by Mr. Hutter and the Police to reach a heavy amount. The most alarm is formerly worked at [illegible] for Kavanagh & Co., No. 40 [illegible] street. The presumption is that both have embarked themselves on board some steamer bound to Europe, and that they are now living in comfortable and luxurious retirement in some out-of-the-way place on the other side of the Atlantic. A chapter of such audacious swindling, covering such a period of time, and with such a successful escape of the guilty parties, rarely appears in our police reports.

City Items.

The members of [illegible] Company, [illegible] of this City, are making extensive preparations for the [illegible] reception of Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, expected to arrive in a few days.

Captain COMSTOCK, of the Galway steamship *Prince Albert*, was last evening complimented with a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by his personal friends and those interested in the new steamship enterprise. The company, which was quite large, sat down at 6 o'clock. There were complimentary toasts and speeches, and the party separated at a seasonable hour, well pleased with the entertainment.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—A camphene lamp exploded, Thursday evening, at No. 83 Franklin-street, by which two children, named Geo. and Emma Caisman, were severely burned. The burns were confined to the face and arms, and are not dangerous. The boy GEORGE died yesterday afternoon from his injuries, and an inquest will be held on the body today.

EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

Details, Extracts, and Correspondence.

LONDON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Aylesbury—The Chief of the Barings—His Hospital—The Prussian Regency—The Thackeray and Yates Imbroglio—Return of Charles Matthews—Theatrical—Sporting News—One of the Wellesleys—The French—Portuguese Difficulty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

A good deal of curiosity was felt by expectant politicians at the commencement of the present week, regarding the speech Mr. Disraeli was announced to make at Aylesbury. It has been his custom for several years to avail himself of the annual dinner of the Agricultural Society of Buckinghamshire, to give utterance to the pungent criticisms on the public affairs in which he is so great a master. His last harangue of this kind was to the Farmers' Club at Slough, during the Whitsuntide holidays, in which he gave the [illegible] of his Parliamentary opponents on Mr. Cardwell's motion. A good many [illegible] of future [illegible] indications of [illegible] just now. The Administration are for the present playing on velvet indeed; and with money at 2½ per cent., peace with China, a good harvest and an average state of trade, there is nothing likely to disturb their equanimity until after Christmas. They must be conscious, nevertheless, that the thread of their existence is brittle; and that unless they can early in the Spring contrive to encase it in a stout sheath of popular policy, it will be likely to snap before Easter. In one word, the Tory-Radical Government now in office wants steam. There is no popular outcry against it, but there is no popular feeling in its favor; and the only two men it contains who have sufficient go in them to rouse the country on their behalf, are Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Both are born demagogues, though of very different kinds. In the deadly struggle of 1832 regarding reform, the most vehement and inflammatory language used on the part of the Whigs was that of the present Premier, then Mr. Stanley. Mounted on a chimney-piece at Brookes' Club, he delivered, as is well known, the best speech he ever made, and which had the effect of reanimating, at a critical juncture, the drooping spirits of the Whigs, of whom he was then the hope and idol. Of Mr. Disraeli's powers it is needless to speak. This time, however, he has not chosen to put them forth, and conjecture is busy as to the cause. It is remarked that during the last few weeks he has had a succession of political visitors at Hughenden Manor, each of whom has spent some days there *tête-à-tête* with the plotting Chancellor of the Exchequer. First, there was Lord Stanley; then Sir Bulwer Lytton; then Sir William Jolliffe, the Secretary to the Treasury; and last week, Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P., at the head of the great house of that name, and about the most popular and influential man of the mercantile class connected with the conservative party. Mr. Baring received some time ago, by the death of his relative, Mr. Baring Wall, a large accession of fortune; and what he probably values still more, the means of showing tasteful and splendid hospitality in one of the most beautiful country seats possessed by our landed gentry. At his mansion in Grosvenor-street he has long been in the habit of giving those [illegible] dinners, where all that was most distinguished in politics, arts, and letters, was unfailingly to be found. The late Richard Ford, himself a king among epicures and *dilettanti*, used to declare with [illegible] solemnity that the *cuisine* at Grosvenor-street was "equally wonderful for its versatility and precision," and the exquisite collection of pictures, for which Mr. Baring had a gallery especially built, always added greatly to the attractiveness of his invitations. Norman Court, in Wiltshire, was filled by its late possessor with many choice specimens of art, more especially sculpture; and this, which now forms the Summer residence of the great merchant, affords him opportunities for displaying his taste for hospitality on a still larger scale. Mr. Baring does not speak often in Parliament, but when he does it is always with success. His keen sense of ridicule renders him, perhaps, somewhat too weary at times in the expression of his opinions; but strong and deep-rooted opinions he certainly has, and no party ties would be strong enough, on occasions of moment, to make him forego their utterance. He was to the last an unmitigated protectionist, and he is still a sincere and thorough-going conservative. He is therefore just the man with whom Mr. Disraeli would feel the necessity of seeking early confidence respecting his further plans in the direction of progress. Meanwhile he excused his non-appearance at Aylesbury, on the ground that he needs a respite from publicity, and Lord Derby being still in the gout at Knowsley, in Lancashire, the Cabinet meetings which were to have been convened this week are still further postponed.

There is no foreign news of particular interest this day or two. The Regency question still continues to puzzle politicians of Berlin; and the Crown Prince has returned from his interview with the Czar, without evincing any change of disposition or intention. Alexander II. endeavored, it is said, to persuade him into favorable terms with the Queen, who is the Emperor's aunt; but his resolution having once been taken, he remained deaf to all the Imperial blandishments and seems determined to be either sole and absolute Regent, or nothing. I remember an incident which occurred during his stay in England not long ago, which, though apparently of a trivial character, may serve to illustrate the matter-of-fact character of the man. At one of the balls at the Palace, the Queen, who was in high spirits, suddenly addressing him said, "How is it that you do not ask mamma to dance?" and pointing with her fan to the Duchess of Kent, who was sitting near. Her Majesty added, "she is passionately fond of dancing, and, I think, she expects you to ask her." Whereupon, the Prince forthwith proceeded to importune the old lady, and would not be put off with any ordinary assurances that she never did so, while the Queen standing within earshot enjoyed her little practical joke, and gave vent to her amusement with her usual unreserve. The truth is, the future sovereign of Prussia is essentially a dull, unobservant, self-satisfied man; he now feels himself to be [illegible], and he is not likely to be [illegible] from his purpose of absolutism by either foreign diplomatists or native logicians.

The literary world is returning from its Autumnal travels, and preparing to take up the threads of the old wrangle about the Garrick Club, pretty much where they left it, at the end of July. But the quarrel has, meantime, passed from the closed doors of King-street, Covent Garden, to the threshold of open court, and as the main point at issue really concerns men of letters generally, there can no longer be any hesitation in mentioning the details of the affair. Some months since, as you have doubtless heard, a sketch of Mr. Thackeray appeared in a weekly journal entitled *Town Talk*, in which his personal history, manners and appearance, were somewhat brusquely, but not ill-naturedly, given; and in which some legitimate but pungent criticisms were made upon his recent publications. Having ascertained that the writer of the article was Mr. Edmund Yates, a well-known contributor to the London Press, Mr. Thackeray addressed to him a letter, in terms exceedingly offensive, demanding an absolute retraction and apology. Mr. Yates declined to make any concession upon such a summons; and both gentlemen being members of the Garrick Club, Mr. Thackeray appealed to the Managing Committee, upon the ground that the author of the offensive paper had assumed in it a tone of familiar acquaintance with him, whereas, as he averred, they had never met in society except within the walls of the Club. Strange as it may appear to most of your readers, a majority of the Committee took up the matter in the manner suggested by Mr. Thackeray, and called on Mr. Yates to make an ample apology, or withdraw his name from the list of members. Acting upon the advice of Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Albert Smith and several other distinguished members of the Garrick, Mr. Yates refused to do either. A general meeting was called, at which a very warm discussion took place, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Dickens being prominent in the defense of the accused writer. A resolution was passed to the effect that an apology should be made, in writing, for the expressions which had given pain; and in compliance therewith Mr. Yates wrote a letter expressive of his regret that the sketch should have appeared, more especially as it seemed to disturb the harmony of the Club; but he declined to make any reparation personally to the author of the *Virginians*, because in a former number of that work distinct and undeniable allusions had been made to him under the designation of "Young Grubstreet," and also on account of the insulting letter of Mr. Thackeray, above alluded to. The Committee in consequence of this took upon themselves to erase the name of Mr. Yates from the list of the Garrick. Upon his presenting himself for admission, the resolution of the Committee was placed in his hands, and upon his expostulating with the Secretary upon the illegality of the proceeding he was given to understand that he would not be allowed to enter. Strong legal opinions have been given by Mr. Huddleston and other well-known lawyers as to the unconstitutional nature of the acts thus described, and under their direction an action [illegible] by Mr. Yates [illegible] of the Club. Bitter and angry feelings [illegible] on both sides of the quarrel. [illegible] West-End [illegible] in general with Mr. Thackeray, while the more democratic leanings of the Press are decidedly with Mr. Yates. In point of taste there are undoubtedly some expressions in the sketch which might have been modified or omitted; but as a public lecturer and candidate for Parliament at the last contested election for Oxford City, Mr. Thackeray, in the judgment of the most fastidious, fairly placed himself within the range of personal description; and no man in modern literature has ever used the license of pen-and-ink caricature more ruthlessly than he has done. Had the offender against his Sardonic equanimity been Lord Edmund Yates, of Park-lane or Eaton-square, people would have looked very differently on the transaction, and active sympathy the author of *Vanity Fair* would have had little or none. Be that as it may, it is generally felt that the Committee of the Garrick Club have assumed an authority which, for the sake of all such institutions, it is most undesirable they should be permitted to enforce. The trial of the action now brought is consequently awaited with no little interest.

Charles Mathews and his bride are announced to appear at the Haymarket next week. A new play at the Olympic, by Wilkie Collins, is about to be produced, which is said to possess no ordinary merit; and Mr. Selby's farce, called "The last of the Pigtails," is having a marvelous run at the Strand. This little theatre has been leased, for some time, by a young lady, who first came to town under the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle, and who has since been so fortunate, it is said, as to win the pecuniary confidence of no less a personage than Lord Panmure, the late Minister of War. Rumor has it, that it is with the money of the inexorable champion of the Free Kirk, and sanctimonious denouncer of Puseyism and Popery, that Miss Swanborough has been enabled to undertake the lesseeship of the Strand. Her adventure was not, at first, particularly successful, and the histrionic talents of her brother, whom she has been the means of introducing to the stage, were not of the class likely to improve the prospects of her speculation. Latterly, however, things have brightened, and the prolific pen of Mr. Selby will soon make her *repertoire* second only to the Olympic in farce and vaudeville.

The racing season is drawing rapidly to its close. Nothing remains worth speaking of, to be run for, this month, but the "Cesarowitch" and "the Cambridgeshire Stakes." *Prioress* is still the favorite for the former, which she won last year. The odds at present stand: Twelve to one offered; thirteen to one taken freely. Mr. Ten Broeck's *Babylon* was beaten by Mr. Payne's *Pandour*, at Newmarket, the other day, very unexpectedly, through the fault of the rider, who seems to have lost his head, and, as the sporting phrase is, "being quite abroad at the finish."

Lord Charles Wellesley, the only brother of the present Duke of Wellington, is said to be dying of softening of the brain. This disease has become strangely frequent, in the last few years, amongst us. It generally attacks men who have overworked their intellect in law, politics, or letters, and in most cases shows itself in the loss, partial or total, of the power of sight. Lord Charles was neither a studious nor a dissipated man. He married, many years ago, Miss Pierrepont, the celebrated heiress, by whom he has a numerous family. He lived, for the most part, in retirement, and without any ostentation, being a great favorite with the Iron Duke, who left him one-half his property in the funds. Since 1851 he has been afflicted with total blindness, though otherwise retaining the enjoyment of his usual health. His chief occupation has been the weaving of small wicker baskets, many of which I have seen, and which he learned to form with marvelous precision and taste. The disease has now laid hold upon the vital organs, and his relatives have been this week summoned to his death-bed.

I have just learned that urgent remonstrances have been addressed by our Government to that of France, in consequence of the *Austerlitz* and *Donawerth* having been sent from Toulon to Lisbon to demand satisfaction for the seizure by Portuguese cruisers of a French vessel carrying negroes from Africa to one of the French Colonies. There is not at present an English ship-of-war in the Tagus, and a friend of mine, just returned from Gibraltar, says that he left but one in the harbor there. The Portuguese are, of course, in no condition to repel force by force. Considering the intimate relations long subsisting with this country, and the family ties which connect the two Courts, it is not improbable that the demands of France, whatever may be their justice, will summarily be pressed. If they should be, the situation will be a highly embarrassing one.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Origin of the Belly Contract—Manifesto from the Consul-General of Nicaragua in London—Denunciations of the United States—View of the Paris Presse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

How often it may be repeated that one-half this world does not know how the other half lives! How often are we deceived into the belief of the merest shams, mistaking grandeur for insignificance, dignity for well put-on buffoonery! There is a strange history in connection with the late exposures before the Paris police in regard to the selling of false titles and honors which cannot fail to interest the reader.

Ten or twelve years ago there lived in Greytown, Nicaragua, a Frenchman calling himself the Viscount Auguste de Barruel-Beauvert. He had a little store, composed of the odds and ends suited to such a market, the total value of which was, perhaps, one thousand dollars. He had, besides, a numerous family. On one occasion, while seeking to organize some sort of a joint-stock enterprise in which he expected to find his funds and his dupes at New-York, he signed at the bottom of his plan the slightly distorted but euphonious and high-sounding names of all his children, in order to give an air of solidity to the scheme. The Hon. E. G. Squier, who was then the diplomatic agent of the American Government in Nicaragua, exposed this little piece of by-play on the part of Barruel-Beauvert, in a letter to a journal of New-York, and received from the disappointed Frenchman a challenge to mortal combat.

Later, Greytown was bombarded by Captain Hollins, of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, and among the sufferers by that act was M. Barruel-Beauvert. His thousand-dollar store then became the basis of a new chapter in his life. He put in a claim for one hundred thousand dollars damages, and became at once the loudest and most clamorous of memorialists. He came to France, and from this point commenced writing for the French Press violent articles abusive of the United States, not only in the affair of Greytown, but in that of fillibusterism; for Walker was then at New-Granada. He published here two pamphlets on the subject, one in a fiery red cover, with two flaming brands on the title-page, and one in blue, with the same burning brands. These documents, which I saw no longer ago than yesterday, are addressed to the French Government, and are full of abuse of the American Government.

While thus pouring out his wrath in red and blue-colored literature against the United States, Barruel-Beauvert encountered in Paris M. Felix Belly. From this encounter was hatched the grand Millaud-Belly scheme of a Nicaraguan canal, which made so much talk lately in the United States. It was the eldest son of Barruel-Beauvert who went to Nicaragua with M. Belly, and served him as an interpreter and secretary during his negotiations in that country. (In the connection which *is here made of the name* of M. Belly with that of M. Barruel-Beauvert, I ought to state that no imputation is intended upon the honor of M. Belly, who, it is to be presumed, did not know the character of his colleague.)

It is now time to inform the reader who the Viscount Auguste de Barruel-Beauvert is, how he spent his time in Paris, beyond his labor in abusing the United States and in assisting in the organization of the great canal scheme which was to checkmate the United States, and, in fine, how he gained his living. An extract from the indictment in the Police Court of Paris, in the case of the individuals arrested for selling false titles, will tell the story. The indictment contains the following paragraph:

"All these titles did not satisfy the ambition of Vesin, (one of the prisoners.) He learned that a man named Barruel-Beauvert, calling himself the representative at Paris of the pretended free city of Greytown, a hamlet of five hundred souls in Central America, distributed crosses—a medal, which they soon converted into an order of chivalry, under the title of *San Juan*, created in favor of the protectors of the said city of Greytown. Immediately he leagued himself with this Barruel-Beauvert, already much reduced (*très-gêné*) in his affairs, and at the price of money he obtained from him the *grand cross* of the above order. A short time afterwards, Barruel-Beauvert started precipitately to America, to escape the judicial proceedings of his creditors, and there obtained by his influence for his new friend Vesin, decrees (from whom?) conferring on the latter the following titles: 1. Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at Paris. 2. Delegate, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe of the city of Greytown. 3. Grand Master Defender in Europe of the order of San Juan, with the double faculty of appointing *Chargés d'Affaires* and Consuls of the said city of Greytown near the various European courts, and to confer grades in the order of San Juan. A clause attached to all these decrees stipulated that no emolument was to be derived by the holders of them."

These are the words of the indictment. The same indictment says further in regard to Vesin:

"The latter received from the hands of a man named Melano, residing at London, and whom we find everywhere in communication with the individuals inculpated in the sale of foreign decorations and other traffics of the same kind, of false diplomas of the order of the Golden Militia, entitling the bearer to the title of Count, of Grand Cross of a pretended Asiatic order founded by one *intriguante*, calling herself the Sultana Aline Dellis, of Commander of the United orders, of the Four Emperors and of the Merit of the Lion of Holstein-Limbourg, and finally of false diplomas of members of pretended learned societies of Paris and other places."

As well as to M. Melano referred to in the above paragraph of the indictment of the Paris police. The *Presse* of last evening contains the following letter from that gentleman, addressed to it from London, which I copy in full, notwithstanding its length:

The principal European commercial houses established on different points of the Republic, (of Nicaragua,) justly discouraged and especially fatigued in *reclaiming uselessly*, for the last *four years*, the protection of their respective Governments, to obtain reparation and the repression of attempts of all sorts committed in that country for more than four years, and almost continually against their persons and property, either by the Government of the United States or by citizens of that nation, have the honor of praying the Consul General of the Republic of Nicaragua at London to publish in the European press the following simple recital.

Two ships-of-war of the United States occupy the port of San Juan del Sur; another ship of the same nation occupies that of Realejo—on the side of the Pacific.

The Fort of Greytown, (San Juan del Norte,) on the sea of the Antilles, is occupied by a corvette and two frigates of the United States, and three steamers-of-war of the same nation are daily expected.

The entire Republic of Nicaragua is deprived of any European Consular Agent who can or *dare* protect his countrymen; but the United States have in *that Republic several Consuls, and a Minister* resident at Managua, the capital.

The propagandism of *these agents of the Union* produced the famous bombardment of Greytown, which is fresh in the mind of every one, and they sustained *openly* and *publicly* the acts of the fillibusters!

The present Minister of the United States in Nicaragua is General Lamar. He has just signified to the Government of Nicaragua:

1. *That he protests formally and energetically in* the name of his Government against the treaty of canalization made with Messrs. Belly and Millaud, of Paris, on the ground that this treaty was in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, and that the United States would never permit its execution.

2. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept immediately, *and without the least modification*, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

3. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept immediately the Treaty of canalization and of transit, known as the White, Stebbins & Co. Treaty.

4. That, in default of rupturing the Belly-Millaud treaties, and in default of a compliance with the two preceding demands, *they will force by arms* the Government and the people of Nicaragua to pay immediately to the United States a sum of *six millions of dollars* for damages caused to the citizens of the United States within the last four years, by the uncivilized Government and people of Nicaragua.

The entire Republic and all the foreigners established in the country who have seen the Americans *at work* in the bombardment and destruction of Greytown in 1854, and in that of Rivas, Granada and of Massaya, are justified in anticipating new events of a tragical nature; and since they are powerless in deciding their respective Governments *to listen* to their just complaints, *to protect* them, or to compel their aggressors *to render them justice* for so many audacious and unheard-of attempts, they are compelled thus to come before the public in order that their protest may serve as a historical note (*sic*) to those who shall write one day the history of crimes and attempts which leave far behind them the abominations of the most savage barbarism.

The will of God be done, then; And let Europe, if she does not tremble in face of the revolvers of the Yankees, inregister the complaints of her children about to be massacred, and who see before them nothing but ruin and despair!

Signed, Count ANTOINE DE MELANO,
Consul-General of Nicaragua.

London, Oct. 4, 1858.

Do you see the chain? What think you of the noble defenders of Nicaragua on foreign soil? What a precious set of self-constituted noblemen and Ambassadors, all originating in the little one-thousand-dollar shop of the Viscount Barruel-Beauvert at Greytown! Unfortunately every one is not in the secret of these manœuvres, and thus it is that the editor of the Paris *Presse* precedes the above manifesto of the self-appointed and self-ennobled Count Melano with the following extraordinary commentary: "We have received from the Consul-General of Nicaragua at London the following letter, which shows to what a degree of insolence and of contempt of the most elementary rules of justice the Government of the United States has arrived. We will return again to this subject, which seems to merit the most serious attention of the Cabinets of Paris and London." Poor M. Guerroult did not know how cheaply he was being sold by a dealer in false titles, whose manifesto was only an advertisement to keep up his flagging business, exposed by that incorrigible Paris police!

I would gladly copy here the whole police report on the trial and conviction of the men engaged in these unlawful transactions; for it is curious, instructive and useful. But it is too long. Five individuals were tried and condemned each to several years' imprisonment and considerable fines for their swindling operations, and for having usurped for themselves, in contravention of the law, titles and honors which did not belong to them. One of these individuals, named Charles Francis Vesin, referred to above, is 47 years of age, and was dubbed by the Greytown Viscount with the title of Count Romanini, Commander of the Order of San Juan de Nicaragua, etc. This Count Romanini is a character well known to the Parisians, by sight. He is a very large and fine physical man, with the bravado air of an ex-fencer of the Guards. He wears a hat with large rolled-up brims and a pointed top, a white vest with crystal buttons, a black coat and wide Cossack pantaloons, strapped under the boots with chains of silver. His feet are encased in elegant patent leather boots, which resound with a pair of golden spurs affixed *en permanence* to their heels. In the button-hole of his coat he carries a collection of nobiliary decorations, in the form of a *brochette* of small gold medals. The Count was condemned to one year's imprisonment and 500 francs fine.

Another of the prisoners, Cabanis, calling himself the Count de St. Maurice Cabany, and who represented himself in court as a man of letters, is none other than the individual who, a year or two ago, hatched up and imposed upon the literary world the pretended posthumous manuscript of a novel by Sir Walter Scott. This is a fact, I believe, not generally known. Cabanis got two years of prison, and 500 francs fine.

The great match in chess between Morphy and Harrwitz has been decided in favor of the former. The games stood, 2 for Harrwitz, 5 for Morphy, and 1 drawn. The fifth game was won by Morphy in twelve moves, when Harrwitz renounced any further pursuit. Anderssen and Heyldebrandt have arrived here to play Morphy.

MALAKOFF.

Bank of England—Rate of Discount.

From the Times' City Article, Thursday evening, Oct. 7.

The Bank Court broke up to-day, without deciding upon any alteration in their rate of discount. Of course it is impossible to judge the motives of their course, and as it can make no ultimate difference in the supply of money, which will find its level under all circumstances, there is no occasion for any speculation on the subject. All that can be remarked is that the present refusal to make advances at the market rate is at entire variance with the precedents of former years, while it is also inconsistent with the usual ideas of the duties a joint-stock establishment owes to its proprietary on the one hand, and its customers on the other. If the hope is to check the possibility of inflation, the intention must be contemplated with respect, whatever may be the opinion as to the futility of the means. Like all attempts to put commerce under restraints—whether the article to be dealt in is money, grain, cotton or anything else—it can only end by increasing the evil it is intended to avert; but as every deviation in political economy has always been accomplished under the cry of "prudence," doubtless a large number of people will hail the example with great satisfaction. There is no danger at this moment of inflation, for the simple reason that every one is looking for it, but the tendency will undoubtedly gradually *develop itself in proportion as the influx of good* continues, and the time will arrive when the proclamation of any downward movement by the Bank will act as a spark, the susceptibility to excitement being universal. The effect of delay, therefore, is merely like that of a dam, and the tide will be more intractable in proportion. If inflation is dreaded this week, when there has been a large addition of gold, what will be the chances seven days hence, when the dividends will be in course of payment, and the *Persia* most likely will have brought a further large sum from New-York, and we shall also have received a new quantity from Russia, and perhaps from Australia? Obviously, if the Bank intend to follow the market at all, they had better follow it naturally, instead of by jerks according to caprice. If, on the other hand, they do not intend to be led by it, and have resolved to revive the old practice, which has lately even been exploded by the Bank of France, of declining to make any profits at all unless those profits can be obtained at a certain rate, a short time will show whether their self-sacrifice accomplishes its object of preventing money from being cheap, and meanwhile they will have to render their theory palatable to the holders of their stock. Looking, however, at the ability and steadiness with which the Bank has been managed during the last ten years, it is scarcely to be imagined that there is any real intention to revert to the practices that formerly prevailed, and that comported well with the doctrines of protection and prohibition. It will be more acceptable to infer that the anomalous experience of the moment may be attributed to some casual or exceptional cause, or, better still, that it may be a consequence of an approaching determination to abandon altogether the objectionable and unbusinesslike system of fixing arbitrary rates for any period whatever.

Influence of an Atlantic Telegraph.

From the Manchester Guardian.

When communication by telegraph is finally established between the two countries, there are excellent reasons for believing that we shall never see England thereby Americanized. For we shall not be thought by Englishmen at least to depreciate the work of laying the Atlantic Cable, when we say that, while it is of the highest importance to us commercially, politically it scarcely concerns us. Disputes between the two countries may indeed be terminated more easily when a message can be sent across the Atlantic in an hour; but, except for the purposes of the Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans markets, it is scarcely probable that the cable will be frequently used by any but official persons. The mere cost of transmitting American ideas through the cable would be a serious matter; and we fancy that the citizens of the States who meditate a crusade against all things European, have not thought sufficiently of this impediment.

But supposing American ideas to come to us by this means, what influence will they [illegible] in England? [illegible] our press, the [illegible] about American ideas. [illegible] in this country ever looks into an American paper; and we fear that a more general familiarity with such low-class journals as the New-York *Herald* would only breed an unjust contempt for the American people. For in the Press the worst qualities only of our transatlantic cousins seem to be represented; and it is not likely that an Englishman would form any very high idea of the intelligence or the honesty of a Republican journalist, who has the boldness to announce in the *Herald* that the income tax in this country is levied on all incomes of £50 a year and upwards, and to inform us that consequently there must be only 288,860 persons in England who have so much as £50 a year.

While, however, the American Press has no political influence in this country, there are, it is said, signs that the current is setting strong the other way, and that the Americans, with all their talk of independence, are being gradually Anglicised. This is, indeed, but natural. The great English writers, from Chaucer down to the end of last century, are the common property of both countries. America has as yet but little literature of her own, and the sympathies of cultivated Americans grow daily stronger and stronger with the country which sends them books, papers and magazines that educated men can read with pleasure. The influence of the English authors of this century in America has frequently been proved in a way more honorable than profitable to them. And it is seen, not only in the numerous reprints of these writers' works, but in the books of recent American authors. There is scarce one but Fenimore Cooper who has in him anything that distinguishes him from an Englishman. A Washington Irving or a Nathaniel Hawthorne is no more an American writer than the philosophers of Alexandria, at the time when the Greek school most prospered, were Egyptians. The only American poet of any note—Longfellow—wrote pretty verses enough till he tried to produce an American poem, and brought forth "Hiawatha." Whatever there is of literary taste and culture in America, comes from England; and lately the young Republicans have, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, taken to copying our manners and our sports. Whatever, therefore, may be the results of laying the Atlantic Cable, it is clear that, by drawing closer the communications between the Old World and the New, America stands as good a chance of being Anglicized as England does of being Americanized.

International Copyright.

From the London Morning Herald.

The rights of property have been almost universally recognized in all nations that have any true claim to be called civilized. The grounds on which the recognition has been exercised have appeared so purely just and reasonable, so advantageous to all parties, that the protecting hand of the law has been stretched out less as an indulgence than as a positive and actual tribute to the cause of public necessity. Men of all ranks, and of widely different pursuits, have directly benefited by this wise concession. They have toiled on hopefully year after year, quietly, patiently, and thoughtfully elaborating the cherished idea of their lives, until at last, perfected and complete in all its parts, it has been made known to the world for whose benefit it was intended. Let the elaboration cost what years of thought and toil it might, the patient workman has labored hopefully, knowing that in the end the triumphant fruit of his toil would claim and receive protection from the august power of the law. If his invention, or discovery, were really worth anything, he would easily gain for it such a recognition as should insure to himself all just fruits and profits, whether of praise or of a more substantial kind. Once patented, it would be securely his own for at least a fair term of years. No other man, whether of equal or even superior talent, would be able to reap the fruit of his long years of toil by an easy adaptation of the idea. And the law which served thus far to protect him at home, more or less befriended him abroad.

Thus a patent candle, or an infallible steel pen, a perfect telescope, or an unimprovable chronometer, stood a good chance against all comers, until a better one was invented.

"And Jones gave way in turn to claims
For which perfection were a feeble name."

Substantial property of any kind thus had thrown over it a protecting *ægis* which enhanced its value in exact proportion to its merits. If the unsurpassable chronometer really kept time "more genuinely true than Greenwich," it only received the protection its merits deserved, and obtained the sale of which it was worthy, while, if worthless, the hand which protected it from pirates rarely commanded a sale for a single day longer than was necessary to discover its worthlessness.

But, strange to say, amid all this display of protecting *power, the man who most needs protection*, who works *hardest for it, who expends* upon his production that most precious and irreparable of all possessions, the brain alone—and thus speaks words that may live to benefit unborn generations—to him the law of nations has unjustly afforded the least protection. He may spend the best years of his life on the production of a couple of octavos, and all his fortune in giving them to his country; and they may be of such words of wisdom, of beauty, and of wit so rare as to command universal attention. For a few years, in his own country, his printed words are his own, to bear what small golden harvest he can extract from them at the reluctant hands of Paternoster-row. But within a week, in a neighboring State, his guinea volume may be, perhaps, selling in paper covers for a much smaller sum; while within a month, at New-York, it may possibly be had for a shilling. Thus, if the old Rugby boy gives us a fresh and bright picture of school life, in his delightful volume of *Tom Brown*, for half a guinea, at once starts up a neat pocket edition at half a thaler, in those yellow-paper covers which must be so obnoxious to every workman in the literary vineyard. Even Bulwer himself, in *Blackwood*, is not safe; for fast as "Ebony" appears are the successive numbers of brilliant *What will he do with it?* quickly collected in single volumes, at a like fatal price. Macaulay's *England* shared a still more atrocious fate, being published in America, as the volumes appeared, in the form of newspapers, at some few pence each. Surely nothing can be more unjust than this. And yet the system goes on with a steady and increasing rapacity, which is utterly unworthy even of the unscrupulous appetite of America. England has done all in her power to arrange the copyright question with brother Jonathan upon terms which shall be mutually advantageous; but the matter seems as far off settlement as ever. Still, month by month, and year after year, the cream of our best authors is seized by the Transatlantic publisher without scruple and without remorse. It appears almost incredible how a nation, laying claim to free and just aspirations, can indulge in such a system of wholesale plunder; but it is, nevertheless, as true as it is incredible.

It is, indeed, suggested that we might indulge in reprisals, and coin guineas out of the wisdom and wit of our cousins, as they do from ours. But though the suggestion seems a natural one, it is difficult, if not impossible, to follow. In the first place, the wit and wisdom which travel to us across the Atlantic are both rare and scanty. Even if we did turn literary pirates, there is little to be had, and that only of a second-rate quality. Emerson commands few readers, and writes little. The muse of Longfellow is anything but prolific, and rarely rises above the magazine flight. Prescott's noble toil is all but over. Who else is there?

It is on these grounds, therefore, that we hail on the literary horizon the dawn of we hope better days, in The Copyright Congress at Brussels. The sittings of the *Congres International de la Propriété Litteraire et Artistique* are now over, and the results of the Congress are thus briefly stated:

1. International admission of the right of literary and artistic copyright, with or without reciprocity.
2. The establishment of a uniform law, that protection to the produce of intellect may be universal.
3. Complete equity between native and foreign authors.
4. A simplification of the formalities required for an author to publish his work in a foreign country—that is to say, that the fact of his having complied with the requirement in his own country shall be sufficient.
5. Dramatic works and musical compositions to be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright.
6. An author's or composer's control over the representation or performance of his works.
7. Works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving to be placed on the same footing as regards copyright as works of literature.
8. An abolition or, at least, a reduction of Customs' dues on all works of genius.

The principle of perpetuity in literary and artistic copyright was rejected by a large majority.

It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of these *resolutions, and of unity of feeling in their acceptance* by the literary representatives. We sincerely trust they will bear a *far truer* and more *golden fruit* than certain recent and similar resolutions of a railway conference among ourselves, which seem only to have been passed for the simple purpose of being afterwards denied. The man of letters requires protection, not only against the sharks of foreign climes but also the hard bargains of English publishers; and we trust that for him, as well as the rest of us, a good time is coming.

The Great Wall of China.

A letter from Shanghae of the 2d August, in the *Moniteur*, contains the following interesting account of a visit to the Great Wall of China:

"The treaties of Tien-tsin having been ratified by the Emperor Hien-Foung, Baron Gros was desirous of visiting the Great Wall, and of judging, from personal observation, of the correctness of the statements representing it as commencing in the sea at the entrance of the Bay of Leo-Toung. At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th July, the Ambassador, followed by his secretaries and attachés, embarked on board the small steamer the *Pregent*. The distance of the Wall from the place where the *Audacieuse* frigate was at anchor was thought to be from 30 to 40 leagues. Towards evening, the weather not being very clear, it was thought prudent not to approach too close to the shore, and the steamer came to an anchor in the offing. At daybreak on the following morning she again got under weigh, and soon after the Wall appeared in view. It looked like a long range of buildings of the same height, crenellated, and traversing the plain from the sea to the foot of the chain of mountains which run parallel with the coast, but at more than a league inland. An hour after, the wall, with its crenellated top, forts, jetties running out into the sea, and the pagoda on shore, were perfectly distinct in all their details. We had before us the most picturesque prospect that can be imagined; along the sea coast the vast plain is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, with numerous villages buried in trees, and at the back a horizon of lofty mountains. At the foot of the wall, on the side of China, were seen the white tents of two Tartar camps, with their horses grazing at liberty around. Seen from the Chinese side the wall resembles an immense work in earth, crowned with a crenelated wall in brick, but in a very dilapidated state. On the Mantchouria side, on the contrary, it is built of brick on a foundation of stone. It has, along the whole length, square towers at a distance from each other of about two bow-shots' length, so that the enemy might be struck from either of them. It runs down into the sea by two parallel jetties, the incline of which is so slight that persons landing from a boat may easily walk up to them. The largest vessels may approach to within about two miles of this spot, which is the place where future tourists ought to land. Unfortunately we were not then aware [illegible] came to an anchor [illegible] easy. The [illegible] from the neighboring villages. M. Marques, the interpreter to the embassy, and Commander [illegible], the commandant of the *Pregent*, were the first to go on shore, in order to confer with the [illegible] and ascertain whether any objection would be made to the landing of the party. A mandarin mounted on a white horse, and followed by two horsemen, arrived from the camp to inquire what these men, come from an unknown world, wanted. On receiving pacific assurances from our interpreter, he said no opposition would be made to the disembarkation. When all were on shore, we proceeded direct towards the Wall. We had to cross several rivulets which ran down towards the sea, and we were afterwards obliged to strike a little more inland, in order to find ground rather less moist. As we approached towards the Wall, we observed the Tartars mounting their horses, and betraying by their gestures considerable emotion. They separated into three bodies—one remained on horseback in front of the tents, thus cutting off the road to the Wall; another proceeded on our left, where they alighted among the high grass; and the third advanced at a hand-gallop to meet us. They asked whence we came, where we were going, and told us that they would not allow us to advance any further. Their chief, they said, was absent, and they could not take on themselves the responsibility of permitting us to approach. You may judge of our astonishment when we learned from these men, encamped, as it were, at the very gates of the capital, that they had heard nothing of their country having been at war with France and England. The taking of Canton, the bombardment of Takou, and the peace concluded at Tien-tsin, they were completely ignorant of. After a little negotiation, we thought we had got over our difficulty, and we were allowed to advance, but we had not proceeded more than three or four hundred yards, when some fresh horsemen advanced, and urgently impressed on us the propriety of not going any further. With our escort of twelve men, well armed, and our revolvers, we might have kept off those three hundred Tartar horsemen, and have mounted the Wall in spite of them, but the Ambassador was anxious to avoid any dispute, and would not compromise his position for the mere gratification of curiosity. After having taken a few sketches, purchased some fans from the Tartars, and astonishing a whole host of Chinese by letting them taste our brandy and look at our watches and compasses, Baron Gros returned to the boats. These Tartar horsemen had neither bows nor arrows, but they all had matchlock guns slung over their shoulders. Their powder appeared to be very coarse, and in addition to ball they had in their cartrouch-boxes small pellets of lead. Each man carried in his large boots his pipe and fan. Before leaving the coast we went in the *Pregent* to have another view of the country on the other side of the Great Wall, opposite the plains of Mantchouria, which were covered with the most extraordinary verdure, only to be found in countries where the ground, after being buried in the snow, is vivified by a hot sun. The Wall was seen growing up as it were out of this exuberant vegetation, and ascending the side of the mountain, to follow, for more than 600 leagues, the half-savage countries which extend as far as the confines of Mongolia and the Kou-Kou-Noor. After having for some time contemplated this magnificent scene, Baron Gros gave the signal for departure, and the *Pregent* steered for the Toki Islands, where the *Audacieuse* frigate was waiting for us."

Additional Foreign Items.

An "outline of a plan for a Country Bankers' Clearing-house," is stated to be generally approved both by the London and country bankers. It is reasonably contended that by the establishment of a special clearing-house in London, the business of the country banks would be greatly facilitated, and even a considerable pecuniary saving effected. There are many country banks which have now to dispatch 50 or 60 letters containing checks per diem; by the plan proposed one letter would be sufficient. In addition to the saving of postage, there is the saving in labor, for, whereas a country check by the present plan is entered at least 16 times by the different parties through whom it passes, by the plan proposed the entries would be reduced to two. There would also be less liability to error, and less risk of loss. Through the saving effected in postage, every letter containing checks might henceforward be registered—a precaution which at present involves too much expense. A meeting of country bankers was held in London last week, at which a committee of 20 gentlemen was appointed to mature the details. A working sub-committee of five was also appointed. We understand that the plan proposed originated in the first instance with Mr. Wm. Gillett, of Messrs. Gillett & Co., bankers, of Banbury.

The U. S. steam frigate *Minnesota* arrived at Shanghae on the 11th July, from the Gulf of Pecheli, having on board H. E. Mr. Reed, *the American Minister, and his suite. The Minnesota left the Gulf* on the 6th, and Commodore Tatnall the day before, in the *Powhatan*, for Nagasaki, where he expected to meet the *Mississippi*, and then proceeded to Hakodadi, to remain while the *Powhatan* refitted her machinery.

The British Consul, Mr. McLeod, at Mozambique, has been subjected to a system of starvation something similar to that which the Cape Government officials suffered during the convict agitation. It appears that the Portuguese were incensed at his remonstrances against, and efforts to check the traffic in slaves, and resolved to starve him out, cut off all supplies, and but for the good offices of a German, in providing him with the necessaries of life, privately, he and his family must have perished. The German's kindness was detected, and he was plainly told that one day a dose of poison would be supplied in the food he was catering for his *protégé*. Armed mobs broke the windows of the consular residency, and fired guns to intimidate the residents. Matters were assuming a serious aspect when H. M. S. *Persian* arrived, and a guard of marines was sent to protect Mr. McLeod. That gentleman was subsequently transferred to the *Lyra*, which takes him to the Mauritius, *en route* to England, to lay his case before the British Government, and demand satisfaction from the Crown of Portugal. The eastern coast is said to offer full employment to our cruisers, being peopled chiefly by men-stealers and pirates.

The Americans, says a London paper, have a quick perception of a new market for their produce; and while Europe is yet ignorant or hesitating as to the immense importance of the North Asiatic Mississippi opened up in River Amoor to the commerce of the world, the Yankee merchants and skippers have landed considerable cargoes of sugar at the port of Nicolajew, at the mouth of that stream, which Russian steamers have conveyed at once up into the very heart of Tartary and the interior of the Muscovite Empire. The unexpected supplies have had an astonishing effect on the late Fair at Norovgorod, to which emporium the Central Asiatics resort for the purchase of that merchandise, the value of which has fallen 30 per cent., owing to the new sources of sugar importation; and every other commodity will shortly be similarly affected by what must be a perfect revolution on the borderland of China, Mongolistan and Southern Siberia. English cutlery, crockery, cotton, &c., &c., would find among the millions now accessible to European trade a vast outlet, as the Russians have not yet organized any efficient line of customs, and their organs admit that smuggling must be for years a positive necessity.

The last intelligence from Abyssinia, says the *Pays*, announces that Bas-Ubi, King of the Tigré country, died recently, and that his fortunate rival, Kasai, known by the name of Theodore, had abandoned his former title of King, and proclaimed himself Emperor of Abyssinia, at Watho-Haimanot, his capital.

The highly interesting match between Mr. Morphy and M. Harrwitz was resumed on Wednesday, the 3d, the latter player having somewhat recovered from his illness. Only two games were played, the first of which was a draw, and the second was won by the American champion. At this point the match was suddenly brought to a close, M. Harrwitz being constrained by ill health to decline going further. The terms of the match, it may be remembered, were, that the winner of the first seven games should be the victor.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON MARKETS.

Per Europa.] London, Oct. 8, 1858—5 o'clock P. M.

Cocoa—Steady. 550 bags Trinidad half sold, low dark to good gray, 48s.@56s.; low to good red, 55s.@62s.

Cochineal—Of 200 bags at auction about half sold, Teneriffe black at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d., with silver at 3s. 10d. Honduras black 4s. 5d.@4s. 9d.

Coffee—The sales for the week have been small, but prices were fully maintained.

Copper—In good demand at the late reduction. Tough Cake and Tile £88. Sheathing 11d. Y. M. Sheathing 9½d.

Hemp—Russian steady. St. Petersburg Clean, £30. Of 1,290 bales Manila, at auction, 750 sold at £28@£38 5s. for good fair roping quality. 22 bales middling Bombay brought £29. Jute—2,050 bales in public sale mostly sold at steady prices; £17 5s.@£18 10s. for low and common quality; £18 15s.@£19 10s. for middling, with fair to good, £20@£21 5s.

Hides—108,000 East India, including Buffalo and Tanned, at auction, yesterday, sold at about previous quotations.

Indigo—The declarations for the sale to commence 12th inst. amount to 15,843 chests. The last accounts from Calcutta respecting the crop are more favorable, and the estimate range between 87,000 and 90,000 maunds.

Iron—Welsh in demand. Bars, £6 5s. Rails, £8 5s.@£8 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 54s.@54s. 3d., f. o. b. in Clyde.

Linseed—On the spot continues scarce; Bombay sold at 56s., and fair Calcutta at 57. Limited sales of Azov arrived, at 56s., and four cargoes for shipment to end of year sold at the same price. Imports for the week 5,329 qrs., all from the sea of Azov.

Linseed Cakes in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s.

Oils—In Fish nothing to report. We quote Sperm, £92. Pale Seal, £37 10s.@£38. Cod, £32 10s.@£34. Olive flat; sellers of Gallipoli at £45 10s.; Malaga, £44@£44 10s.; and Mogadore, £42. Rape in retail demand at 47s.@47s. 6d. for foreign refined, and 45s.@45s. 6d. for brown. Linseed has declined to 31s. 3d. on the spot; forward sales have been made at 32s. Cocoa Nut, 37s.@38s. for Ceylon, and 38s.@39s. for Cochin.

Saltpetre—Firmer, and higher rates have been paid. Refining and good medium qualities are extremely scarce, and holders ask advanced rates. The sales reach 4,000 bags, etc. [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] for 2 and [illegible]. For distant arrival 300 bags have been sold at 41s. 6.

Spices—Pepper—Nearly 3,000 bags have been brought forward, and prices are rather easier: Penang black 3¾d.@3⅞d. for dusty brown, and 4d. for fair; a single lot of bright brought 4½d. [illegible] bags Malabar, at 4½d.@4⅝d. for [illegible] to good ditto; [illegible] bags Penang white [illegible] at [illegible]. Cloves—22 cases Penang sold at decrease rates, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. for low mid. dark, and 1s. 2½d.@1s. 4½d. for good and fine bright. Nutmegs—180 cases Penang brought 1s. 5d.@1s. 8d. for small export, 1s. 10d.@[illegible] for fair to good mid., and 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d. for good bold brown. Mace—85 cases Penang sold readily at 1s. 1d.@1s. 5d. for dark, and 2s. [illegible] for good pale.

Sugar—Continues dull, and, with [illegible] prices are rather easier. Of West India 2,400 hhds. have been sold, including 475 Barbadoes at 38s.@41s. 6d., and 16 hhds. 15 tcs. Trinidad at 33s.@38s. Of 5,607 bags Mauritius about three-fourths sold, fine descriptions at steady prices, but other kinds at 6d. decline; black at 31s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; low brown to low middling yellow at 32s. 6d.@40s. 6d.; middling grayish to fine dry [illegible] crystallized, [illegible]; low at [illegible]. [illegible] Bengal [illegible] sold at 41s. 6d.@46s. for good middling to fine yellow Cossipore, and 3,500 bags Dulloah at 32s.@38s. 6d. 2,238 bags Madras grainy were realised at steady rates, 44s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to fine. Foreign—1,346 boxes Havana at auction were chiefly bought in, about 400 boxes of which, part country damaged, brought at and after the [illegible]

[illegible]

Tallow—Firm; St. Petersburg Y. C. has advanced to 50s. 9d. on the spot, [illegible].

Tea—The market is quiet, but holders are firm. A good business was done early in the week, at an advance of ½d.@1d. [illegible] in prices generally. The quotation of common Congo is [illegible].

Turpentine—[illegible] the last [illegible] arrival was at 10s. 6d. American Spirits advanced early in the week to 39s. 6d., but have since declined to 38s.

BARING BROTHERS & Co.

CHINA.

American Commerce—How Affected by the Treaties—A Commercial Analysis of their Provisions—Anticipations of the Results.

Shanghae, Friday, July 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: The four Treaties, recently completed at Tien-tsin, have all gone home for ratification, and until this is notified to the Chinese Government none of them can take effect. Meanwhile, [illegible] of the American and English Treaties have been published here, setting forth very clearly those stipulations which are of most importance to commercial interests. Upon these we propose to submit some observations as suggest themselves. And we take the English Treaty for our text, because it is the most comprehensive, and because the other Treaties provide that whatever privileges are granted to one shall be enjoyed by all.

1. By the various treaties eleven new ports are opened to foreign vessels, including one in Hainan, two in Formosa, one in Shantung Province, and [illegible] at the head of the Gulf of Pechell and New-tau. [illegible] effect of thus giving to foreign ships the range of the coast, will probably be to throw the whole coasting trade into their hands, to the detriment of the native junks. Already the Chinese prefer foreign vessels not only because they are swift, insurable and secure from pirates, but because they sail more cheaply than junks, the latter being subjected to restrictions, impressments and dangers, which oblige them to charge high freights. All that was needed to complete the ascendency of the foreign ship has now been acquired, in the reduction of tonnage dues and exemption from more than one payment [illegible]. [This reduction was first effected by the American Treaty.] Small American vessels, well officered, will doubtless secure a good part of the Coast trade, and are likely to sail more safely than heretofore, since with the displacement of the native craft, the pirates who preyed upon them may be expected to disappear.

2. The Yang-tsze-kiang is to be opened as far as Chin-kiang, a town near the junction of the Grand Canal, and about 150 miles from the sea. Ships may ascend to this with cargoes. But in view of the rapid currents and tortuous channel of the river, we think large vessels will seldom avail of this privilege. Schooners, and the smaller coasting vessels, steamers and barges will be preferred. We, therefore, do not apprehend any diminution of the business of this port, but expect rather that Shanghae will become an important centre, where the coast and river trade will derive supplies and deposit produce. It is difficult to foresee the extent of the trade which the opening of the river—now partial, but to be in time complete—will create. The native trade is said to be great, and the more valuable part of this must soon find its way to the safe and superior foreign packet. These will be secure from the irregular "squeezes" which now embarrass it everywhere, and this security cannot fail to increase it by attracting into it capital and enterprise. The trade with foreigners must be benefited just as other branches are; but it will derive the greatest advantage from—

3. The provision that all transit duties levied upon produce from the interior to the ports, or on goods from the ports to the interior, shall be commuted, fixed, and published in English and Chinese, and that foreigners may clear merchandise in which they may be concerned, from all such transit duties, by a single payment at the nearest Custom-house, inland or at the time. The value of this provision will soon be ascertained by actual test. Foreigners will go into the interior and buy produce for transportation to the seaboard, offering to comply with its terms. On the other hand, the Chinese purchaser of foreign merchandise *at the sea-port will be ready or reluctant to allow* the face-value of the certificate of exemption from interior duties, just as he finds such certificates useful or otherwise. We think that the Chinese Government will be faithful to the new treaties. The prompt dispatch of the Imperial Commissioners to meet the foreign Ministers here for arrangement of the tariff, etc., warrants this opinion. If the treaties are observed, then this exemption of produce outwards, and of imports inwards, from all taxes but those prescribed in the tariffs, will render traffic with foreigners, under foreign protection, a favorite branch of business with all who value certainty and security; and we may expect it to increase accordingly.

4. The tonnage dues are reduced one-fifth, and vessels paying them in one port are not to pay again in China for four months. The tariff is to be revised and better adapted to the changed condition of trade. But the only material reduction on staple articles will be upon teas, which are to pay an export duty of about 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

5. Foreigners are to be allowed to travel, for trade or for pleasure, to all undisturbed parts of the Empire, and boats and men may be freely hired anywhere, for the conveyance of baggage or merchandise. Passports are to be granted by the Consuls of the Treaty-Powers, and are to protect the bearer from molestation of all sorts. They are intended also to protect the Chinese from disorderly adventurers. The privileges thus granted are very important to both parties. No routes or distances being specified, nor any limit fixed to the quantity of merchandise which may be carried by the trading traveler, it will be possible for the foreigner who can obtain a passport to take large parcels of goods for sale to almost any part of the country, and there to exchange them for produce to be transported with him to the coast. From Chin-kiang he may ascend the Canal with several boat-loads of goods to Tien-tsin or Pekin. Thus, whatever he loses by the exclusion of his ships from any ports, he may repair by inland operations. And as his goods are to be subject only to fixed and moderate taxes, while his person is sacred, he can hardly fail to defy native competition at defiance. How far the difficulties opposed by the Chinese language, and by the comparative scarcity of foreign capital in China, will secure the Chinese against this danger to their own industry, we cannot judge. Their concession exposes even their pedlars to foreign rivalry. It is doubtful if the Imperial Commissioners understood the full extent of this concession, and it is not improbable that some compromise or evasion will be devised to avert its effects. There is, however, no evidence of this thus far in the action of the authorities. The issue of passports will involve the exercise of much discretion on the part of the Consuls, and it will be vital to the maintenance of good relations with China, that these officers be men of high morality and good judgment.

6. It is arranged that *all* imports may be re-exported also, that on re-exports which have paid duty, debenture certificates shall be issued, which are to be receivable in payments to the Government.

Nothing appears to have been done to regulate the currency, although it has been clearly shown that the value of silver imports might be sensibly increased by their conversion on arrival into a suitable coin, while the whole trade needs a uniform and regulated currency, as a complicated machine needs oil. It is to be hoped that, on the arrival of the Commissioners, some notice will be taken of this matter, and a remedy provided for the present anomaly of a different currency for each port on the Coast. A regulation of the currency was attempted, but the Chinese could not be made to understand it.

Regarding opium, the treaties preserve a strict silence. Courage to deal with the question seems to have been wanting on both sides, and the trade will probably remain as at present, tolerated and practically legalized by the Government; of paramount importance in foreign commerce, and practically irrepressible. No other Power but Great Britain has anything to do with opium; the responsibility of this silence rests upon her.

The subject of the collection of duties under foreign Inspectors has also been left untouched, and we do not know whether the objectionable system now operating here is to be extended to the other ports, or abandoned altogether. The complaints against the Foreign Inspectorate are thought by many to be exaggerated.

The exclusion of foreigners from all places disturbed by insurrection, indicates either that the Government feels itself competent to suppress rebellion without foreign assistance; that it fears foreign sympathy with the rebels; or else that it prefers to deal with the latter where they are, rather than to see them dispersed over the country through collision with foreigners. It is now generally admitted that the insurgents do, and intend, nothing but mischief, and that their extinction would be a benefit to the world. We presume, therefore, that it will be the policy of any Foreign Ministers who may acquire influence at Peking, to sustain and strengthen the present dynasty in every possible way; and thus to offset the tendency which the operation of the new Treaties will have to weaken it.

The matter of indemnity for losses at Canton is one of those yet to be fully arranged. The Imperial Government has consented to it, however; and it is probable that a portion of the duties levied on foreign commerce, say one-fifth or one-fourth, will be paid over to the Consuls until the claims are all satisfied. (One-fifth of the duties on American ships and on produce shipped of them is to be applied to the American claims.)

On the whole, the Treaties comprise greater concessions than were generally expected. If now they are faithfully carried out by the Chinese, and not abused by foreigners, many solid advantages must result to both parties. But we are persuaded that the progress of amelioration, whether moral, social or commercial, in this Empire, must, from the nature of the case, be very gradual. Foreigners will have to give more attention to the language, to the laws of the country, and to the character of the people, before they can profit much by their privileges; while the inhabitants of the new ports, and of the interior, will but slowly gain that acquaintance with our goods and productions, which is everywhere a necessary preliminary to profitable intercourse. There is not in thirteen in China, English or American, who can speak or write one word of the official language of the country.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* laments the [illegible] continual tampering with slaves. It says: "The disappearance of one after another of valuable family servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive organization to protect and aid those who [illegible] seek it. Free papers are manufactured, and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still other means exist of interfering between masters and their servants."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Oct. 22.

THE CASE OF THE HAITIEN SLAVERS.—This case was to have been concluded before Commissioner [illegible] to-day, but owing to engagements of Mr. Joachimsen it was postponed without day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 22.

Before Judge [illegible].

Joseph Fabia vs. Roberti Vessoli and Henry Vessoli.—Verdict for plaintiff $900.

SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

Nelson & Sturges vs. Wellington.—This action was brought to recover the amount of an insurance note given by the defendant to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, payable to its order, dated Nov. 24, 1855, on an open policy of insurance in advance of premiums. About one-third of the amount of the note had been earned and indorsed on the policy. On the 15th day of January, 1856, this note, with others, was transferred by a certain trust deed to Nelson & Sturges, who were Trustees of the Company, as collateral security to a loan made by them to the Company. The trust deed contained a provision that the plaintiffs might sell the notes taken under it at public or private sale; but plaintiffs, instead thereof, brought suit. The indorsement on the note was, "Pay ——— ——— for account of Atlas Mutual Insurance Company.—Geo. R. Tracy, Secretary."

Defendants claim that the trust deed was void, being in violation of the Statute, but if not void the only remedy of plaintiffs is to sell and not to sue; that plaintiffs acquired no title to the note; that the company was insolvent when the note was transferred, and hence the transfer was invalid, and that in any event only the amount indorsed on the policy can be recovered. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the note.

This case derives importance, as well from the [illegible] of law involved as from the fact that it is a [illegible] case to determine the right to the recovery by the plaintiffs of a large number of notes held under the [illegible] circumstances.

Julius R. Pomeroy and Britton & Ely for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 22.

Before Justice Daly.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Robert S. Dyer, directed to Thos. Augustus Kelly, and Frances Grace Helen Dyer, and made returnable this morning, requiring them to show cause why they illegally restrained Susanna Catherine Dyer from the custody of her father, the petitioner. It is alleged that while Susanna, who is only fifteen years of age, was on board a steamboat in this port, about to go to her father's residence, in Massachusetts, Kelly, with the aid of Frances Dyer, who is Susanna's sister, abducted the girl, and conveyed her to the residence of Kelly, where she was kept, and where she has since been seduced by Kelly, who now prevents her from coming to the petitioner. It was also alleged that the other sister, Frances, had been living with Kelly, as his mistress, for the last year. The return simply denied the fact that the girl was in the custody of the relators. The Judge ordered that testimony should be taken relative to the facts.

The Great Balloon Race.

From the Buffalo Express, 20th.

We learn from Mr. S. R. THURSTON, of Livingston County, a brother of the unfortunate æronaut who recently ascended from Adrian, Mich., and has not since been heard from, that, while on his way to this city, *via* the Lake Shore Railroad, when near Fremont, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he saw the rival balloons of Messrs. GODARD and STEINER. They were also seen by nearly all the persons on board the train. They were at a considerable elevation, and were, when first seen, nearly south—one of them much further southward than the other. As the train proceeded onwards towards this city, the balloons were kept in sight all night, apparently making a direction almost due east. Both also appeared to work gradually to the northward, and, towards morning, the one which was nearest when first discovered had obtained an elevation directly over the train, while the other was much to the southward. When the train reached this city, which was about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the locomotive had gained upon them so that one bore nearly south of west, and the other a very little south of southwest. They were evidently separating, the southernmost one working rapidly to the east, while the other was going in a northeast direction. After sunrise Mr. T. saw one, which then appeared to be working to the northeast, and which must have brought it over a portion of the city. Mr. T. pointed them out to a number of our citizens, and we also learn that they were seen by several, and in various parts of the city. Mr. T. says that during the night both balloons kept a strong light exhibited, which gave them the appearance, from the height at which they were, of burning stars. They must have made very rapid progress from Cincinnati, which place they left at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, passing due north until they came within the influence of the lake winds, when they followed the shore of the lake due eastward. The separating point appears to have been near this city, when, probably, in consequence of experimenting, they had got into different currents of air, and immediately diverged—one passing northeastward, and the other, as near as could be judged, a little south of eastward. Mr. T. says that both balloons, after daylight, appeared at an extraordinary height.

Our informant, Mr. THURSTON, has been on a visit to Michigan to obtain tidings of his lost brother. He informs us that nothing has yet been heard of him, and that all hope has been given up. It is believed, from circumstances, that he landed from the balloon alive, in the immense marshes bordering on Lake St. Clair, and, in his then exhausted condition, perished before assistance could be reached.

Since the above was put in type, the afternoon telegraphic report announces that both balloons descended near Sandusky on Monday night. We presume that it is intended only to say that they descended within hail, so as to make themselves known and report progress.

Mrs. William Jewett, relict of the late Rev. William Jewett, of Poughkeepsie, died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence in Mill-street. She had just given some orders concerning her household affairs, when she fell forward from her chair to the floor, and was taken up a corpse. Her death was caused by a sudden rush of blood to the head.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

MEATS.

Butchers and dealers report a limited inquiry, with a generally heavy market to-day. Nearly all kinds are plenty and prices lean in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔	15	@	16
Beef, sirloin, ℔	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔	8	@	12
Beef, corned, ℔	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔	8	@	10
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔	4	@	6
Mutton, chops, ℔	8	@	12
Lamb, ℔	8	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ℔	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔	9	@	10
Pork, smoked, ℔	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	25
Soup Meats, ℔	4	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔	13	@	15
Bacon, ℔	10½	@	11
Hams, ℔	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ℔	8½	@	9½
Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Lard, ℔	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well stocked, and prices are unchanged. The demand is fair.

Fowls, ℔ pair	62½	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	87½	@1	75
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	88
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@1	50
Geese, each	1 25	@2	00
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Western Poultry, ℔ ℔	10	@	14
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	4 00	@5	00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@1	00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Dowitcher, ℔ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, [illegible], ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	2 00	@3	25
Partridges, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Reed Birds, ℔ doz	1 00	@1	25
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62½
Rabbits, each	25	@	37

FISH.

The supplies are fair to-day, and the demand is somewhat restricted, though buyers have any existing advantage.

Br'k Trout, ℔	50	@—		Weak-fish, ℔ ℔	6	@—	
Salm'n Trout, ℔	10	@—		Blue-fish, ℔ ℔	6	@—	
Codfish, ℔ ℔	6	@—		Black-fish, ℔ ℔	8	@10	
Fluke, ℔ ℔	8	@12½		White-fish, ℔ ℔	12½	@—	
Halibut, ℔ ℔	10	@12		Mullet, ℔ ℔	12½	@—	
Eels, ℔ ℔	12	@—		Haddock, ℔ ℔	5	@—	
Flounders, ℔ ℔	6	@—		Gr'n Turtle, ℔ ℔	15	@—	
Porgies, ℔ ℔	6	@—		Herr'g, ℔ bunch	12	@—	
Sea Bass, ℔ ℔	8	@10		Mackerel, each	12½	@25	
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔	8	@—		Frogs, ℔ dozen	25	@31	
Perch, ℔ ℔	8	@10					

Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@1	00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Crabs, ℔ doz	18	@	25
Crabs, Soft Shell, ℔ doz	87	@1	25
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔	8	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The following varieties are plenty and procurable at low prices, but the demand is tame. Red Cabbages, Spinach and Oyster Plants have appeared. We have rarely seen so fine a display of Cauliflowers in market as we noticed to-day. Cucumbers and Okra are gone for this season.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@2	75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@1	00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	12
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Corn, ℔ dozen	12	@	—
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ half peck	6	@	8
Parsnips, ℔ [illegible]	6	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Carrots, ℔ peck	12	@	18
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	25	@	37
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	6
Onions, ℔ bushel	62½	@1	00
Onions, ℔ peck	25	@	42
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	12	@	—
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen	—	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head	—	@	12½
Cabbage, new, ℔ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	3	@	8
Cauliflower, ℔ doz	62½	@2	25
Cauliflower, each	7	@	25
Cranberries, ℔ quart	18	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50	@	62½
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	—	@	4
Beans, ℔ peck	25	@	37
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	15	@	18
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Celery, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ dozen	75	@	—
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	25	@	37
Spinach, ℔ peck	—	@	12½
Squashes, ℔ dozen	75	@1	25
Squashes, each	7	@	12½
Pumpkins, each	10	@	12½

FRUIT.

This branch of business presents no remarkable alteration. The demand is moderate, and prices are generally uniform. Plums have disappeared. We have added to our list Bananas, though such lots of them as are in the market are in the main of a poor quality.

Apples, ℔ half peck	12½	@	40
Crab-Apples, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Pears, new, ℔ basket	2 00	@3	00
Pears, new, ℔ quart	12½	@	50
Peaches, ℔ half-bushel basket	2 00	@3	00
Peaches, ℔ quart	18	@	37
Grapes, ℔ ℔	6	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ ℔	62½	@1	00
Citron, each	3	@	6
Quince, ℔ doz	18	@	—
Oranges, ℔ doz	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ box	4 00	@5	00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	18	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	50	@	—
Bananas, ℔ bushel	75	@1	25
Figs, ℔ box	40	@	75
Figs, ℔ ℔	10	@	15
Dates, ℔ ℔	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ ℔	12½	@	—
Currants, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 ℔s	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ ℔	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All articles in this line continue in good request at our revised quotations:

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ ℔	18	@	24
Butter, State, ℔ ℔	22	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ ℔	—	@	31
Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔	16	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ ℔	9	@	11
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-six for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	45	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ ℔	25	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ ℔	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FELLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILSON, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LANGE, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	10	9	—	19
Flour, bbls	5,230	2,691	6,551	14,462
Wheat, bushels	50,407	1,540	248	52,195
Corn, bushels	50,326	—	—	50,326
Barley, bushels	8,357	236	—	8,593
Oats, bushels	6,000	—	—	6,000
Provisions, pkgs	119	498	56	673
Whisky, bbls	—	97	25	122

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at uniform rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; prices, however, have not varied.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
Middling, ℔ ℔	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ℔ ℔	12⅞	12⅞	13	13

DRY GOODS—Trade is dull. Cottons are in fair supply at about previous prices, but there is no general, nor is there any active, inquiry for them. Woolens are partially neglected, and prices rule very low. Foreign Goods are very sparingly sought after. Really desirable styles are not pressed on the market. Prices are generally firm for these. Other descriptions are depressed and unsettled. Auction sales of any importance have nearly ceased. One of Shawls occurred to-day, but it resulted rather unsatisfactorily. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, were moderate, in value $943,592, against $914,211 same week last year. The amount marketed was $1,014,428, including Woolens to the value of $334,107; Silks to the value of $322,107; Cottons, $154,535; Manufactures of Flax, $145,508; and Miscellaneous, $57,172. The total value of Foreign Goods marketed during the same week last year was only $[illegible].

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $21@$21 50, and 450 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $14, cash, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are steady. Mackerel and Herring are quiet at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very remarkable change. Some good brands, especially extra State and Western, wanted by the home trade, are less freely offered, at somewhat firmer prices. Other descriptions are obtainable at former quotations. The demand is not very brisk. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 00	@	$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20	@	4 35
Standard Extra State	4 45	@	4 70
Superfine Western	4 20	@	4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@	4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	5 10	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 470 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at former rates; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15 @$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50; 200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 20, each box; and 1,000 pkgs. Valencia, part at 7c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and heavy, though the demand is somewhat brisker; sales have been reported of 23,500 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 11½; White Western at $1 10; fair to very good Red Western, at $1 02@$1 06; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 70c.; very choice White Kentucky, (300 bushels,) at $1 34; prime White Southern, (a small lot,) at $1 35; and inferior to prime Red Southern, (also small lots,) at $1 04@$1 13 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 32,500 bushels, at 65½c. @66½c. for mixed Western; and 71c. for nearly pure Yellow do., ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at from 72c.@74c. ℔ bushel. Barley is freely offered and in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 15,300 bushels State, at 88c.@95c., including 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at previous figures. Included in the sales were 6,300 bushels Canada, at 48½c.@49c. ℔ bushel. Western at 47c.@49c.; Canada at 48c. @50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, to shippers, at 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The very heavy receipts this week—amounting to 136,000 Hides—have deterred dealers from operating. Prices have declined about ½c. ℔ ℔. The principal sales have been 12,000 Buenos Ayres, at 25½c.@26c., 6 and 8 months; 10,000 Orinoco, at 23c., 6 months; 5,000 Chagres, at 21c., 6 months; 4,000 Savanilla, at 16½c.@17c., 6 months; 8,126 African, on private terms; 600 Rio Hache, 20½c.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 36 tcs. Cuba, in bond, for export, part at 60c., cash, ℔ gallon.

LEATHER—The demand for light Sole Leather has been good, most of the surplus stock of this description having been taken by Eastern manufacturers and dealers. The week's movement has been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	64,800	4,100
Sales, sides	65,800	4,600
Stock at the close, sides	348,600	25,600

LIME—Rockland 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c. Porto Rico, 27c.@35c. Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c. Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar remain as previously reported. Crude Turpentine has been more sought after, and has been quoted at $3 87½@$4 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, at 48½c.@49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., at 53c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid; sales 475 bbls., at $16 30@$16 40 for old Mess; $16 62½ for sour Mess; and $14 10 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Ice-house cured Hams, 10c. @10½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is in demand at uniform figures; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. for old, ℔ ℔. Beef has been in fair request. The sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 for extra do. $5 00@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$9 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@9½c., ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 90 tcs., at from $3 62½@$3 81¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate at drooping prices; sales 435 hhds., chiefly Cuba, but including Porto Rico, at 6c.@6⅜c.; also, 5,900 bags Batavia, at 7c. ℔ ℔., 4 months' credit.

TEAS—Only a portion of the catalogue offered at auction, to-day, was disposed of at previous prices. Holders withdrew the principal portion, having been dissatisfied with the bidding.

TOBACCO—The market is moderately active and very firm, especially for such lots as are wanted by cigar manufacturers. Sales since Tuesday last: 38 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@12½c.; 62 cases Seed-Leaf at 14½c.; 344 bales Havana at 28c.@55c.; 327 bales Cuba at 17c.@20c., and 123 bales Carman, for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 800 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; 400 boxes do., by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 tcs. Lard, at 20s. For London, 800 barrels Resin, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 100 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.@½c.; Ashes, at 20s.; and Measurement Goods at 25s. For Melbourne, a vessel was chartered on private terms.

Free Entry of Grain Bags of American Manufacture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

SIR: It has been decided by the Department that bags of American manufacture exported from the United States filled with grain and afterwards imported empty, or exported empty and afterwards imported filled with grain, will, as heretofore, be admitted to entry free of duty, upon the production of the proof of such origin required by law and the regulations of the Department. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed,) HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of Customs, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.

MONDAY, Oct. 25,

Third appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Third and last night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.

Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.

NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should not appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards
LA TRAVIATA,
to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.

On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.

THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

Admission $1
Reserved Seats 2
Family Circle 50 cents | Amphitheatre 25 cents
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons) $10

Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.

In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.

SALE OF SEATS.
In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Breusing's will henceforth be open at 8½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd; Grimsby, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs. Sloan; Harriet Pointer, Mrs. Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD, Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.

GREAT BILL
for Saturday evening. After the new comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
will be acted, first time in this country, a new petite comedy, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
Characters by Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Chandler, (his first appearance in three years,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale and Miss Carman. To be followed by Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
A new five act comedy is in rehearsal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters. { Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } { Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville Miss Flynn
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By particular request,
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
DION BOURCICAULT,
in their original characters,
supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
Second time as Randal McGregor.
Miss Clifton as Amy Campbell
Mr. A. H. Davenport as Geordie
Mr. Whiting as The Rev. David Blount
Mr. Jas. Seymour as Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor as Achmet
And the Grand Tableaux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS,
FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Sole Manager Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager Mr. Lester Wallack
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Charles Dance's successful comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
With, first time in America, a petite comedy, by Merton, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
To conclude with Brougham's great extravaganza, entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Floyd, Miss E. Henrarde, Mr. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.
A new five-act comedy, founded on life and manners in New-York, is in the course of rehearsal.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager Mr. E. Eddy
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
Sixth night of MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence the play, in four acts, of
PIZARRO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
Elvira Julia Dean Hayne
Rolla Mr. E. Eddy
After which THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the play of
PIZARRO.
Rolla Mr. J. W. Wallack
Elvira Mme. Ponisi
To be followed by the drama of
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
DEAD BOXER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
The performance will commence with the drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
After which, the beautiful drama of
PAUVRETTE.
To conclude with
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
OF NIXON & KEMP
Will give their first performances in this City
AT PALACE GARDENS, ON MONDAY EVENING.

OFFICE FOR THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, 26 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS for the opening of the first Annual Exhibition of Horses of the Union Association, will be published in detail on Monday morning, the 25th inst., in all the daily papers. All exhibitors are particularly requested to be on the grounds with their stock as early as possible on Monday, and report themselves at the Grand Marshal's Tent, in order to participate in the Cavalcade which will take place at 10 A. M. Every possible arrangement has been made by the Association for the accommodation and comfort of ladies. A large Police force will be in attendance to maintain peace and preserve order. Ladies not admitted to the Stands unless accompanied by gentlemen. Badges are now ready and can be had at the Office, or at the President's Tent, on the morning of exhibition.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, [illegible]. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1858.
DEBUT OF
MISS KATE DEAN,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. W. H. COOKE, tenor; E. MOLLENHAUER, violin; LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet a piston; G. T. EVANS, piano. Tickets, $1. To be had of Wm. Hall & Son, Firth, Pond & Co., and at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

BERNARD HERZOG, JR.,
The celebrated guitarist who has played with the greatest applause at several private soirees, begs leave to announce that he will take engagements for concerts, soirees and private parties. He is also willing to receive a few more pupils. Call, or address B. HERZOG,
Teacher of the Guitar, No. 116½ Essex-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
J. B. BROWN, with
LITTLE ELLA, the Infant Reader,
will give a varied dramatic and poetic entertainment at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTREL,
No. 444 Broadway, open for the season,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Performance commence at 7¾.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,368, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York,
No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE TO-NIGHT,
AT Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker st.
Also open every day and evening for private lessons and general practice.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—An adjourned meeting will take place at room No. 11 Clinton Hall on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., on business of importance.
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS, RALLY.—The Fifth Ward Republicans, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congressional and County nominations. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

By order. THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGAT, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD.—E. D. MORGAN GUARD ARE requested to meet at their drill-room, No. 100 Elm-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock.
By order, TIMOTHY CONNELLY, Captain.
JOSEPH KNOX, Secretary. DENNIS SHEA, Sergt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBLIMATED ELECTRICITY.
WM. R. MASSEY, M. D.,
Rooms, No. 30 Cooper Institute, New-York.
DR. M. ATTENDS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION.
LOST MOTION, as in PARALYSIS, *restored often in an hour*, and IMPAIRED or DISEASED ORGANS *resume their healthy functions* speedily.
Dr. M.'s testimonials from all parts of the Union are numerous. But his success in the City of New-York alone, within the last few weeks, should convince the most incredulous.
By permission, Dr. M. refers to the following gentlemen, as cognizant of his success in the City:
Mr. Wm. H. Beebe,
Mr. Harmon Kingsbury, } Cooper Institute.
Mr. Wm. McGeorge,
Jno. H. Bell, Professor of Nautical Astronomy, Cooper Institute.
The Rev. Theodore Bourne, Bible House.
Theo. F. Englebright, M. D., of the *Sunday Mercury*.
N. R. Kimball, No. 35 Clinton-place.
Benjamin Ellis, Esq., of Williamsburg, N. Y.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. * Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE ANNUAL ADdress and Poem before the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock.
Address by the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK.
Poem by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M.
The annual Business Meeting will take place at Hope Chapel on the same evening, at 7½ o'clock, and the Annual Dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Dinner may be procured from any member of the Committee.
The Association will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, at 7 P. M., for the transaction of business.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Chairman.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829;
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832;
P. W. OSTRANDER, Class of 1848;
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Class of 1849;
A. S. VANDUZER, Class of 1853.

COTTON TWINES.—A GREAT SWINDLE EXPOSED.—Buyers of Cotton Twine generally are not aware that the paper wrapper around each bundle will weigh from 3 to 4½ pounds. This paper is worthless to the buyer and adds 25 per cent. to the cost of the twine. I propose to break up this swindle by selling the following grades of good Cotton Twine, put up in an honest manner:
No. 1, 8 balls to the pound, put up in 8 oz. wrappers, at 18 cents per pound.
No. 2, 4 balls to the pound, put up in barrels, at 20 cents per pound.
Patent No. 3, 5 balls to the pound, put up in 4 oz. wrappers, 22 cents per pound.
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.
No. 3 is superior to the celebrated "Sloat Twine" as being stronger and having more balls to the pound, thus affording a much larger profit to the retailer.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 33 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 65 Broadway.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THIS AND foreign countries published and imported by BEIKEL BROTHERS, Opticians, No. 19 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A GILT-EDGED POCKET DIARY OR memorandum-book, containing two notes against the Illinois Central Railroad Co., dated Oct. 3, 1855, due on demand, numbered 51 and 52, printed in green. Also, three past due coupons of the 2d mort. La Cr. & Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bond. The finder by leaving the same at this Office will be liberally rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED ON THURSDAY evening, a YELLOW SCOTCH TERRIER, rather large size, answers to the name of "Pinch;" had owner's name and residence on collar. The finder will receive the above reward, and the owner's thanks, by returning him to the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.

FOUND IN WALL-STREET THE AFTERnoon of the 21st inst., a roll of BANK BILLS, which the owner can get by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at No. 65 Wall-st. WM. A. THOMSON.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST., A GOLD BRACELET; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to WM. J. IRWIN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 32,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—FOR SALE, A splendid set of school furniture, consisting of 30 Grammar-School desks, double, (Paton's make,) at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 18 King-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

CHEAP CLOAKS! CHEAP RAGLANS!
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans $5 00
Colored Beaver Raglans 5 50
Colored Beaver Raglans, fine quality 8 00
Childrens Raglans in great variety.
An assortment of Opera Cloaks on hand.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 249 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an EVENT in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
At ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMBRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of
LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the City. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT
BARGAINS
IN
RAGLANS.
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
will be offered for sale
at the
NEW CLOAK AND
MANTILLA STORE, No. 409 Canal-st.
One of the
largest and best
assorted stocks of
LADIES' RAGLANS
to be found in the City.
Comprising
Heavy Brown Beavers at $4 50.
Black Beavers at $5.
Black Tricot Beavers at $8 to $9.
Ribbed Beavers at $5.
Drab and Brown Cloth $2 75 to $4.
A large assortment
of fancy trimmed
Raglans from $6 to $9.
Misses'
Raglans in all sizes.
Cloth
and Velvet Cloaks.
HENRY EDGERTON.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 90	to	1 00
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

GRAND OPENING OF LADIES' CLOAKS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
GENIN will open on Monday, Oct. 25, in the
New and elegant store No. 507 Broadway,
Connecting with the Bazaar Nos. 509, 511 and 513 Broadway, the largest and most splendid assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKS
ever offered for the inspection of ladies.
THE STYLES AND MATERIALS
will embrace all the reigning Paris Fashions, together with modes designed by the modistes of the Bazaar, and will excel any display heretofore presented.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507, 509, 511 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

EMBROIDERIES VERY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of Embroideries, which they can sell at unusually low prices; the work being good. They include
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORKED EDGINGS, INSERTINGS,
FLOUNCINGS, &c.
No. 306 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have an immense stock of POILE DE CHEVRES, CLOTH PLAIDS, IMPERIAL FOULARDS, WOOL DAMASKS, PRINTED DE LAINES and MERINOS. Designs and colors excellent, and all at the lowest prices possible.
No. 306 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

CARPETING.—WILL OPEN THIS DAY SEVeral bales of Crossley's English Tapestry Carpeting, new patterns, at very low prices. Also, just received a large supply of three-plies and extra superfine and common Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, Floor Oil-Cloth, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, &c., offered at great bargains. J. HYATT, 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 31; 18-spring, $1 50; children's 4-spring, 38 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 11-spring, $11 per dozen; 18-spring, $15 per dozen. G. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, 251 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Comprising all that is new, tasteful, and elegant; also,
CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
In great variety,
Are offered at extremely low prices, by
E. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! [illegible] the world [illegible] everything in heaven and earth is [illegible] glorious advent near, even at the doors [illegible] declared [illegible] of Elias. [illegible] great truths of prophecy TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. All who love the appearing of Christ are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will be held in Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rector, the Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.
A. F. DUCKWITZ, Secretary.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, the Rev. WILLIAM GOULD, who is about removing West, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. H. MATTISON, at 7 P. M., upon The *Reasonableness of Endless Punishment.* The questions proposed at the close of the last Sabbath evening services, and several others, will be answered. Seats free, and all who are willing to hear the truth invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES F. HARRIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. P. S.—A Union Prayer-meeting is held daily in this Church from 12 to 1 o'clock; also from 3½ to 4½ o'clock.

THE REV. C. VAN SANTVOORD, D. D., will deliver, in the 23d-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Mr. GRIER'S,) on SABBATH next, two discourses on Denominationalism considered in the light of the Revival of 1858. Service to commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service at 3½ o'clock will be omitted.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSION.—A series of revival meetings are in progress in the King-st. Chapel, near Hudson-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. WM. H. SMITH. Love feast at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-STREET.—Anniversary Exercises, commemorative of the completion of twenty years since the establishment of this church, will be held on SUNDAY next. The Rev. AARON PERKINS, D. D., the first Pastor, is expected to preach in the morning, and the Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., the present Pastor, in the evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—ON 7th-av. between 12th and 13th sts. (late Dr. Gosman's.) Regular services are continued in this Church every Sabbath. Next SABBATH the Rev. J. C. DURYEA will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are earnestly invited to attend these services.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, WM. HAGUE, D. D. Subject for the evening's discourse—*Business and Religion.* SAMUEL J. KNAPP, of Washington Market, will preach before the young people at their meeting, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on *The Inauguration of the First Day of the Week as the Christian Sabbath by the Lord Jesus Christ, and its consequent Divine authority*, in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

PULPIT PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL, THE GREAT APOSTLE OF THE GENTILES.—The first of the above series will be given by the Pastor, in the (Evangelical) Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, AT BROOKLYN.—A discourse will be delivered by Professor BUSH TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, before the Brooklyn Society, at the Athenæum, Atlantic st., corner of Clinton-st. Subject—*The Lord's Prayer.* Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. VANKLEECK, SECRETARY and General Agent of the Committee on Domestic Missions, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. He will also deliver a poem at the same place on TUESDAY EVENING next.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The public services of this church will be held TO-MORROW, (24th inst.,) in the Hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. Ives BUDINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH-SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—WM. E. HUNTER, Esq., of Georgia, is expected to address the Sabbath-School Meeting TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Brooklyn, the Boys' Meeting next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FEAR GOD, AND GIVE GLORY TO HIM, for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship Him that made heaven and earth, and the sea and the fountains of waters. Preaching by the Son of Man, on SUNDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Services on the SABBATH at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. FLOY, and in the EVENING by the Rev. Dr. WISE, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN BEESON WILL DELIVER A LECture TO-MORROW night in the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on the *National Interest and Christian Duty Involved in the Treatment of the Indians.* 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. M. HIEL WILL PREACH IN the Church of All Souls (Dr. Bellows') on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All persons desirous of [illegible] a French Protestant [illegible] are specially requested to be present.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. D. M. REED, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Market-st. Church, at 10½ A. M., and in the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Christian Recreations and Unchristian Amusements.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place. The Rev. H. E. CARPENTER, the Pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sabbath morning, at 10½, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES; and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject in the evening the *Loss of the Austria.* All seats free.

REVIVAL CONTINUED.—EVERY WEEK since the year commenced baptism has been administered in the First Baptist Mariners' Church, No. [illegible] Cherry-st. Some sailors are to be baptised TO-MORROW EVENING. Preaching, by the Pastor, as usual.

THE REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., LL. D., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, at the corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SECOND Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be laid, Providence permitting, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, SEVENTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. A. C. FOSS. Also at 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. B. M. ADAMS.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 20th-st., near 6th-av., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., EVERY SABBATH. Seats provided for strangers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS supplies the pulpit again TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. BAUCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETING, held at No. 27 Greenwich-st., and which was so signally blessed, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 25th inst., and led by Mr. A. M. WEYMOUTH.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, TO-MORROW, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, THE Congregation of Emanuel and St. George the Martyr will meet for Divine Worship at the room corner 5th-av. and 40th-st. Services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CHERry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The things unseen*—and at 7 P. M. Subject—*The toils of specters*. Seats free.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—[illegible] Love—[illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE—[illegible]—Belle of the Faubourg—[illegible].

[illegible] THEATRE—[illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thumb's Theatre [illegible].

[illegible] BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West-Way Mail.....[illegible] P.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....[illegible] A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The official list of the passengers who were on board the burnt steamer Austria, which was destroyed on the 13th of September, has been received by the agents of the Hamburg Packet Company in this City, by the Europa. The first intelligence of the disaster was received in Bristol, Eng., by the screw steamer Pembroke on the 2d inst., which had spoken the bark Lotus with 16 passengers on board. The news was immediately telegraphed to the agents at Southampton, Messrs. Croskey & Co., by whom it was repeated by telegraph to Hamburg and Bremen. The agents in the latter place immediately sent off the list of passengers to their agents here. The list as now received exhibits as the number lost 456,—saved, 89.

The Salt Lake Mail to the 25th of September reached St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 16th inst. Everything was quiet in the Territory, and good feeling is reported to exist between the Mormons and the Gentiles. Business was brisk at Salt Lake City. Trains of goods and provisions were constantly arriving from California. The supply trains from the States were also arriving in good condition and great numbers. Fifty had passed Fort Bridger, and twenty were out on the Sweetwater, and eight were north of the Platte. All the troops under Gen. Johnston are consolidated in one encampment. His command, including employees, number 7,000 or 8,000. About 4,000 men were also at Fort Bridger, under Col. Canby.

We learn from Kansas that a portion of the Lawrence company had returned from the South Platte gold mines, whose accounts fully authenticate the reports of the existence of gold all along the South Platte River. They prospected very extensively, with fair success. Numbers continue to leave for the mines, with the intention of wintering on the road.

Our files from Rio Janeiro extend to Sept. 18. The general news is unimportant. Money was scarce, owing to the elevation of the rate of discount by the Bank. Coffee of the new crop was coming in freely, and was selling at a decline.

Two executions occurred yesterday—that of Ira Stout, at Rochester, for the murder of his brother-in-law, and that of Mrs. Twiggs, at Danville, Penn., for the murder of her husband. Stout's demeanor was firm and his manner collected. He addressed a few words to the crowd collected to witness the execution, in which he accused the prosecution, in his case, of vindictiveness. His mother was in Albany, previous to his execution, with a petition to Governor King for a mitigation of punishment, in Stout's own handwriting, in which he admitted the homicide, but pleaded extenuating circumstances, and protested against the justice of finding him guilty of murder, while Mrs. Lucas, his sister, was only found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. He died very hard, by the slow process of choking to death.

Vice-President Breckinridge has written a letter to the Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, urging the reelection of Senator Douglas. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Douglas in the late session of Congress, but he being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against the Republicans, he sympathises with him, and desires his success. Mr. Le Roy, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, has withdrawn from the contest, and advises his friends to support the regular nominees for Congress, State Officers and Representatives, who will vote for Douglas for Senator.

The great balloon race at Cincinnati between the American Steiner and the Frenchman Godard has been won by Steiner. He made a distance of 290 miles in a little over six hours.

Mr. G. F. Daniels, late Editor of the New-London Chronicle, and formerly of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, died at New-London, Conn., on the [illegible] inst., aged 66.

It is expected that Sir William Gore Ouseley will leave in the Valorous to-day on his mission to Central America.

A large and earnest meeting of the Democratic Party of Kings County, favorable to a union of the opposing factions, was convened last evening in Brooklyn, under a call issued by Mayor Powell. The meeting was intended to be private, but the numbers who flocked to the place obliged them to adjourn to the City Hall. The meeting, however, was private. The discussions were earnest, but good-natured, and moderate counsels prevailed. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the two Congressional candidates to withdraw, and to submit their claims to a union Convention. The candidates for Assembly, and for County officers, were politely requested to smoke the pipe of peace, and agree among themselves as to who should lead the Democratic hosts to victory. The Committees report on Monday.

Simon Gallinger, the head of the firm of S. G[illegible] & Son, dealers in ribbons and millinery goods, No. 49 John-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with feloniously setting fire to, and burning, articles of merchandise in his own store, on the evening of the 13th of October, with intent to defraud the Lenox Fire Insurance Company. Mr. G[illegible] was admitted to bail in the sum of [illegible] by Justice Welsh, and set at liberty.

Sentence was to have been passed on Dr. Gallagher yesterday, but owing to the exertions of his counsel, Mr. [illegible], who is preparing a bill of exceptions to take to the Supreme Court, with an application for a new trial, the District-Attorney was prevailed upon to consent that sentence should be deferred till next term.

Yesterday a dozen female fortune tellers, astrologers, and other similar speculators upon human gullibility were arrested and brought, with their various implements—cards, keys, crystals, bibles and books of palmistry—before the Mayor. Our chief Magistrate dismissed some upon the promise to abandon the profession. These women are well known, their names having been paraded before the public for years. They presented a motley assemblage; the poorer sort were compelled to go to the Tombs for want of bail, while others procured the requisite security and departed.

Dr. J. H. Griscom gave evidence before the Sanitary Committee of the State Senate, as to the condition and prospects of public health in this City. The Committee will meet daily in the Library of the City Hall.

R. J. Dillon, Esq., owing to private circumstances, has sent in his resignation of the office of Commissioner of the Central Park.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Michael Sullivan was tried before Recorder Barnard, for an assault and battery on Peter Brown, a sailor, with intent to rob. Brown was walking in Centre-street, with a companion, named Wallace, when the defendant and two others, named Lamb and King, knocked him down with a slung-shot. He had no money about him, and therefore could not be robbed of any, and the Recorder stated that the charge of robbery could not be sustained. He was convicted and sentence deferred till to-day, which is the General sentence day. The Recorder observed to the defendant's counsel that in this, as in all future cases, any application for mitigation of sentence must be made publicly in open Court, as he was run down at his hotel, office, and in the street, with such applications, in nearly every instance where sentence was deferred. In justice to the public, this could not be allowed. Maria Russell was tried for an assault on Mrs. Goldsmith, of No. 189 Chambers-street, by firing a loaded gun at her. Three witnesses for the prosecution swore that the defendant fired the gun, while two witnesses for the defence deposed that they saw it fired by a man. The testimony was so conflicting that the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand at steady rates. Wheat and Corn were freely offered at easier prices, yet were not in brisk request. Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Provisions were quiet. Sugars were only moderately dealt in. Tobacco was in good demand at full quotations. Ship-owners were asking higher rates on freight to Liverpool, but the engagements were limited.

American Trade with China.

A statement, prepared by a thoroughly competent person at Shanghae, setting forth the scope and probable operation of the recent Chinese treaties, so far as they affect American commercial interests, may be found in another column. The writer, with apparent reluctance, admits the liberality of the concessions, and the large extent to which they exceed the general anticipation; and looks to the active employment of the opportunities thus presented, as opening to American commerce a new and splendid era. The hope is perfectly just. The only doubt attending it hangs on the uncertain value of Chinese faith leaving it in question how long before all the advantages will be realized, and through what preliminary squabbles and contests the foreigners—barbarians no longer—may have to pass.

A "harmony" of the four treaties discovers three eminent points of vantage we have gained:

1. Access for trading purposes to the whole of China. It is true the number of ports is only increased from five to eleven, but, then, the trader is permitted to pass behind the Hong merchants—through whom hitherto he has been forced to transact business, and who have imposed what prices they chose upon the foreign buyer—and may resort to the very source of the produce and the manufactures which he desires to procure. And in this privilege is involved another of the utmost moment. His person is protected, and his goods secured from the arbitrary exactions of the mandarins, which weigh down the native trader, and add enormously to the price of commodities when delivered to the shipper. Through the same faculty, moreover, of penetrating inland, he may reach those regions now occupied by the rebels on the line of the Yang-tse, which for the present are shut to the foreign vessel. The writer at Shanghae anticipates an entire revolution in the interior traffic, arising from this immunity of the foreigner. The Chinese will presently abandon the business to competitors, who can thus beat them in every available point of competition.

2. A similar advantage accrues to us with regard to the coastwise trade, in consequence of a second series of provisions in the treaties relating to commercial imports. Of these, the one modifying tonnage duties was secured by Mr. Reed. It stipulates that coasting vessels, upon clearing at any of the open ports, shall have a certificate exempting them from further payments for four months. And as this tonnage duty for vessels of 150 tons and less is only one mace,—about fifteen cents,—per ton, the entire toll would not exceed 44¼ cents per ton for the year. Under conditions so favorable, foreign vessels of about the same size as that fatal lorcha the Arrow, from whose mishaps sprang all these acquisitions, will soon supersede the native junks in the coasting business. Their ability to elude, or to beat, the pirates, will of itself strongly tend to give them the preference. The Tariffs, too, which have hitherto been wholly at the caprice of local authorities, are now in the course of adjustment at Shanghae; and although nothing is known of the new basis, it is understood that the tea-duty is to be fixed at five per cent. ad valorem.

3. The provisions in regard to the drawback upon foreign goods reshipped, are of signal importance. They stipulate that, upon exportation, the foreign merchant shall be entitled to a certificate, which is to be receivable in payment of duties. Grain, not landed, may leave the port without any charges whatever. And, we may add in this place, the merchant who has imported merchandise into any of the ports may reimport it subsequently without liability for additional duties. All these are privileges peculiar to the foreign interest—not granted to the Chinese dealer—and, as such, will be of inestimable service as well to our East India as to our China trade.

Such are the leading commercial traits of these Conventions. They are common to all the negotiators; but their main benefit will be secured by that nation which first makes its appearance in the field. In fact, it only requires an exhibition of the characteristic energy of our merchants to seize a lion's share of the results. One consequence of the hostile proceedings of the French and English has been the violent and relentless hatred of the population of Kwantung—the province of which Canton is the capital—who have proclaimed implacable hostility to the foreigners, exhorting all Chinamen and Tartars to slaughter the barbarians wherever they may be met, to withdraw from all communication with them, and to lend them neither aid nor comfort. The proclamation is a source of serious embarrassment to the English, French and Portuguese. Hong Kong and Macao are absolutely deserted by the natives, apprehensive of violence from this murderous Vigilance Committee if they remain; and the residents are left to cook their own provisions, and trundle their own teaboxes. A remarkable point in this manifesto of Chinese Lynch-law is the exemption of the Americans and Spaniards, as nations "on good terms with the Chinese," from the threats of the Braves; an exemption which indicates an admirable opportunity to secure an entrance and successful traffic, where the French and English can only through a protracted struggle obtain a pacific footing. It remains to be seen whether advantages so immediate are to be seized with the necessary promptitude.

Grounds of the Decision in Cancemi's Case.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Michael Cancemi was to the effect that a criminal cannot, even with his own consent, or under any circumstances whatever, be tried by a jury consisting of less than twelve men. Judge Strong, who gave the opinion, remarking that if one juror could be dispensed with, a greater number, or even the whole panel might, and the trial take place by the Court only, a doctrine wholly inadmissible. There can be no doubt that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is correct. The misfortune and the marvel are, that the Oyer and Terminer should have fallen into the trap set by the prisoner's counsel. A ready consent was yielded by the District-Attorney and the Judge who tried the cause to allow the juror Muller to be withdrawn upon the consent and waiver of the prisoner and his lawyer. We can imagine the quiet satisfaction of the counsel for the defence on seeing the bait so readily swallowed. That the prosecuting officer and the Court were aware of the effect of the absence of a juror, sufficiently appears from the pains taken to keep that fact out of the record. But their efforts in this regard did not succeed, and the result is a new trial, involving a heavy expense and the probable escape of a notorious murderer.

Compulsory Christianity in Italy.

A recent stretch of Papal power in Italy is making a noise in Europe, which will not be hushed up, we believe, without serious detriment to somebody. It appears that, five years ago, a respectable Jew, named Montard, residing in Bologna, had a child suffering from worms, or some other infantile disorder. The nurse, a girl apparently of great piety, took upon herself, according to her own account, to administer the rite of Christian baptism to her charge, and soon after left her situation. The child duly recovered, continued with its parents, and was to all outward appearance a promising member of the Hebrew persuasion, when in June last it was seized upon by the police, taken by force from its father's house, and handed over to the priests, for education in the Catholic Church. The ex-nurse had given information of the service she had rendered her master's family, in christening the infant; it was, therefore, declared by the spiritual authorities to be de facto and de jure a Christian, and as such entitled to the Church's aid, to be rescued by her from its Infidel parents, and be brought up in the Christian faith. The father urged his claims in vain. The boy has since been removed to Rome, where he still remains in the hands of the priests, though his father, is permitted to have access to him, and an offer has even been made to restore him to his custody, if he will promise to have him educated a Christian. Into this arrangement, however, with usual Jewish obstinacy, he has refused to enter, and has laid his case before the Emperor Napoleon, and before the civilized world.

We can comment on this strange story with all the greater freedom from the fact that both sides of the case have appeared. The Journal de Bruxelles, a papal organ of some note, has given us its version of the facts, which is the one we have given above. It corrects the accounts of the enemies of the faith upon a single point,—the refusal of the papal functionaries to allow the father to have access to the child,—and admits all the rest, but of course ascribes the comments which have been made upon the affair to the malignity of heretics and infidels.

The Jew finds two grounds of exception to the treatment he is receiving in the ecclesiastical law of his persecutors. He declares that, in the first place, the evidence upon which the Church justifies itself in tearing his offspring from him, is insufficient—the uncorroborated story of a menial servant in Italy, told five years after the event, evidence which would not be sufficient to deprive him of an old coat, not to speak of a son. Secondly, that baptism so administered by lay hands, to have any virtue, must be administered to a child in imminent danger of death, in which predicament his child never was. The baptism is, therefore, a nullity, and therefore the boy is not a Christian, and not entitled to the good offices of the Church.

What effect this reasoning will have on the hearts of the Romish evangelists we do not know. We confess we hope it may have none at all; for cruel and intolerable as the wrong would be, we would rather see the unhappy man deprived of his son a thousand times, than to see him liberated upon any other ground than the utter injustice, intolerance and wickedness of any such claim as the Church is putting forward in his case. If the principle be once established that a father's rights and a father's feelings may be sacrificed every time a lying chambermaid chooses to come forward and say she sprinkled water on the face of his infant, and invoked God's blessing on the performance, as part of Papal polity, other people besides Jews will have a word to say in the matter. If rascally servants may clandestinely baptize the children of Hebrews, there is no reason why they should not extend the same blessing to those of Protestants, and if the Church can lawfully found a claim to the possession of their persons and their minds upon such a ceremony in the former case, they may in the latter.

We shall not insult our readers by arguing the question in its religious aspect. We shall not do more than call attention to the monstrous violation of religious liberty perpetrated in educating a child against his parents' will, in a faith which they abhor. In a political light alone the matter is serious enough. The system under which this atrocity has been committed is one maintained by the bayonets of Louis Napoleon's army. If the French troops were withdrawn from Rome to-morrow, the whole population would rise in arms in defence of the father's rights. Will the Emperor suffer an act of this kind to be perpetrated in Rome when he dare not countenance it in France? Is it possible that he will consent to have the families of Jews laid at the mercy of knavish menials, when Jews are amongst the best soldiers in the army which alone upholds his throne? England is fresh from extorting from the Turks and Chinese the liberty of professing Christianity for those who will, and of educating their children in its pale. With what force can she and her ally talk through their Ministers at Constantinople and Pekin in defence of a right which is violated under the solemn sanction of the law in the headquarters of Christendom itself?

Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.—The Count Antoine de Melano, Consul-General of Nicaragua in London, has published, in the Paris Presse, a communication which does no great credit to his discretion or his common sense. The communication will be found in the letter of our Paris correspondent, who, at the same time, gives an interesting historical résumé of the origin and progress of the famous Belly contract. That contract, or treaty, appears to be another offshoot of the everlasting Greytown bombardment, and it is alleged to have been brought about and negotiated by the persevering industry of certain French gentlemen who pretend to have suffered from the fire of the Cyane, but who, failing to receive the support of their Government in the prosecution of their claims, have consoled themselves with abuse of the United States, and petty opposition to our interests in Central America. We should not feel it our duty to notice these gentlemen if it were not that they have influenced some respectable French journals to take a very unfair view of American interference in the domestic policy of Nicaragua. The Paris Presse, in particular, is so deplorably ignorant of the subject it pretends to discuss as to publish and indorse the foolish manifesto of Count Antonio de Melano. The inconsistency and incorrectness of that document it is hardly necessary to point out. It does not advance a single statement that is altogether founded in truth, while many of its assertions are wholly false. It is untrue, for instance, that the United States hold armed occupation of the Nicaraguan ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and it is untrue that the Government of the United States are encouraging fillibusterism in Central America. We do not care a cent about the Belly scheme, for we regard it as purely chimerical. We shall certainly insist on the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, for by it we expect to obtain reparation for past injuries and security for future travel on the inter-oceanic route. This security is to us a matter of paramount importance, and will be obtained at all hazards. As to the designs upon Nicaragua attributed to the Government of the United States by the Consul General of Nicaragua in London, they are so supremely ridiculous that we can afford to pass them by in silence—particularly as the manifesto, from first to last, can only be regarded as a splenetic ebullition of disappointed Greytown claimants. The Consul General of Nicaragua in London will not advance his own reputation, or his country's interest, by yielding so unreservedly to such a questionable influence.

Vice-President Breckinridge for Douglas.

As November approaches, the interest attaching to the Illinois contest deepens. Yesterday a letter was received at Springfield, from Vice-President Breckinridge, urging the election of Douglas. Thus the split in the Democratic Party developed by the Illinois war, has reached the Administration itself. It has separated the President and the Vice-President. While Buchanan pursues Douglas with unrelenting hostility, Breckinridge calls upon the Democrats of Illinois to sustain him. Rumor had for some weeks attributed to him sentiments friendly to the Little Giant, but a report so improbable was generally discredited. It could not be regarded as likely that he would take sides openly with the rebellious Senator in his bitter war against the President. Such, however, is the case, and it is one of the remarkable phenomena of the day. The letter is so timed as to tell most severely against the Administration. Its appearance is on the heels of the Pennsylvania election. Really, the Vice-President is cruel. The sympathy and popularity which attend the Douglas movement at the South may well astound the President. It is indeed a state of things calculated to puzzle superficial observers. But those who scrutinize the actions of Southern politicians cannot fail to detect a disposition to desert Northern public men who by ultra support of Southern measures sacrifice their influence in their own section of the Union. It has become manifest that such is Mr. Buchanan's predicament. This was evident enough before the late elections; it is quite undeniable since. On the other hand, Douglas has not only retained his power in the Free States, but greatly increased it by his course last Winter. Southern men look upon the Illinois fight with calculating eyes. The President regards Douglas as a dangerous and detested enemy, personal as well as political. In this animosity no Southern man, not even the Vice-President sympathises. It might indeed have been supposed that regard for appearances would have kept him from a public declaration in favor of Douglas. But it seems not.

Land Warrants.—There is a complaint in the Bank Note Reporter that their communications to the General Land Office, making important inquiries in regard to the mode of assigning Land Warrants issued to deceased warrantees, are not attended to by the Commissioner. But that official, it appears, has been engaged of late in looking after the election in Indiana, and has just now returned to his post, and will probably be able to attend to his numerous correspondents.

City Politics.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that the Conference Committee of the American and Republican Conventions of the Third Congressional District advised a union, and the nomination of Amor J. Williamson as candidate for Congress. The Republican Convention has not indorsed this nomination, but the following-named gentlemen, Messrs. G. W. Hallock, B. F. Weymouth and George F. Randolph, were appointed a Committee to tender formally the nomination to Mr. Williamson. In accepting it, the candidate announces himself as opposed to the present Administration, and to the extension of Slavery, as in favor of a protective tariff, and of "land reform," of a railroad to the Pacific, kept out of the hands of monopolists.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A mass meeting of the Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites, of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, comprising the Seventh Congressional District, was held last night in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The building was quite full.

Mr. Geo. P. Nelson was elected Chairman. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, after which a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican State ticket, the Union County ticket, and the Republican nominee for Congress, were offered by Messrs. S. B. Dutcher and Solomon L. Hull.

In the preamble of the resolution approving of the Congressional nominee, it was stated that Mr. Dow had proposed to withdraw from the canvass in case Mr. Briggs should follow his example, so that the Opposition might be enabled to unite on another candidate acceptable to both parties.

Mr. Dow himself appeared and made a brief address, stating that such a proposition had been made by him to Mr. Briggs, and that he (Mr. D.) was still willing to abide by its terms, though no reply had yet been received from his competitor.

Mr. Dow was warmly applauded by the audience, and the subsequent speakers declared that in the event of a refusal from Mr. Briggs, they would leave no legitimate effort unspared to secure Mr. Dow's election.

Mr. Luman Sherwood, Mr. Frank W. Shepard and Mr. S. B. Dutcher made short addresses indorsing Mr. Dow's course.

The Convention adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Eighth District Conventions (Republican and American) have not yet named a Union Opposition ticket. Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes not having expressed his willingness to accept the nomination of the Republicans, the Conferring Committees—ten persons from each Ward—on Thursday night met and balloted several times. On the fifth and last ballot Mr. Fairman received 11 votes; Mr. Alex. W. Bradford, 1; and Mr. Erastus Brooks, 8.

The following is the resolution, indorsing the Administration, which was offered at the Thursday evening meeting of the Tammany General Committee by Mr. Geo. H. Purser, and which was passed without debate and with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That while differences of opinion among Democrats are to be expected upon many points, and should be tolerated with the utmost liberality consistent with the integrity of the party, every rightful limit is passed, when those who differ with us counsel with our opponents previous to the battle, and aid them in the contest; and that those members of the two houses of Congress who thus counselled with our opponents at the last sessions of Congress for the defeat of their former friends, or who are now seeking reelection by the aid of our opponents, have justly forfeited the sympathy of Democrats, and should give place to men of sounder and sterner political faith.

Personal.

The Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, sails this morning for the island of Madeira, where he will spend the Winter for the benefit of his health, after which he will make the tour of western Europe, returning home next Fall.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the "Traviata" last night attracted a fine audience, much finer than could have been expected, considering the weather. Mlle. Piccolomini was in better voice, and sang and acted excellently.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Subject of Literary Property in Europe—Proceedings of the Recent Literary and Artistic Convention at Brussels—Notices of the Leading Members—Reception and Speech of F. S. Cozzens, Esq., the American Delegate.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Brussels, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The great Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Property, to which public attention has been directed for some months past, has just closed its labors and adjourned. Knowing the interest which the subject has excited in the United States, and being desirous that the Times should be able to present to the American public an intelligent summary of its proceedings, I came from Germany to this city for the purpose of attending its sessions. The debates have been animated and interesting, and the conclusions which the Convention has reached commend themselves to general approbation. Its proceedings will undoubtedly have a very marked effect upon the legislative action of the principal nations of the Continent.

It may be well enough to say, in advance, that the Convention grew out of the fact that literary property not only rests upon a different basis from that of every other kind of property, but that this basis is not the same in any two countries of the world. Every nation has its own laws defining and limiting the extent to which an author may enjoy the fruits of his labor,—and the laws of one country have, as a matter of course, no validity or effect within the limits of any other. In England the copyright of a book lasts during the author's life, and for seven years longer—or for 42 years in case the seven years granted to the heirs, added to the period enjoyed by the author, do not make up 42 years. In the United States the term is 28 years, though this may be extended to 42 in certain cases. In France the right extends 20 years from the death of the author, or from that of his widow. In Belgium it extends 20 years; in Sweden, 20; in Russia, 25; in the Roman States, 12; in Spain, 50; in Denmark, 30; and in Austria, Bavaria, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, the two Sicilies, Wurtemberg and the States of the Germanic Confederation, 30 years from the death of the author. In Greece and Sardinia it is only 15 years from the date of publication. It was for the purpose of bringing about some uniformity in the legislation of Europe upon this subject, and also of giving the authors of each country the enjoyment of their property in every other, that this Congress was called. The project originated in Belgium. A Committee of Authors and Artists was formed in that country last Spring, which addressed to the various countries of Europe invitations to send delegates to a general Congress for the consideration of the whole subject of literary and artistic property. It was warmly responded to, especially in France, and great activity was evinced in issuing circulars, and preparing programmes for the proceedings of the Congress. The whole business of the Convention was set forth in a series of questions,—divided into five sections,—covering the whole subject;—and all the Convention had to do was to give answers to these questions. It met on the 27th of September in general session, and was divided into five sections,—each section electing its own officers and taking up one of the five schedules of questions for discussion. These sections met at 9 o'clock in the morning and sat for two, three or four hours. At 1 o'clock the whole body met,—the sections reported their action and this was ratified, modified or annulled, as the case might be. The utmost method was observed in the proceedings—the debates were animated, noisy and tumultuous, after the manner of French assemblies, but the results reached were clear, definite and generally satisfactory. The discussions were in French, though delegates from other countries had a right to use their own language,—their remarks being afterwards interpreted for the general benefit. Only Messrs. F. S. Cozzens and Robert Bell, Esq., the former from the United States and the latter from England, availed themselves of this permission.

The business of the Convention was mainly in the hands of the French and the Belgian delegates. A large number of distinguished literary men from England were announced as "adherents;" the names of Dickens, Bulwer, Gladstone, Mill, Reade, Tom Taylor, Reeve, Eastlake, and others, being upon the published list of members. But the only two English delegates present were Mr. Robert Bell, the dramatic author, and Mr. J. P. Knight, Secretary and Delegate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London. A long list of the illustrious literary men of France was also given, but with the exception of Scribe, the dramatist, none of them were present. The Publishers of Paris mustered in strong force, no fewer than twenty-seven being in attendance, and the debates were principally in the hands of advocates, who, it was easy to see, had been retained by special interests for their own protection. The President of the Congress was Mr. Charles Faider, formerly Minister of Justice in Belgium, and a man of considerable distinction as a lawyer and savant. He presided at the general meeting held at 1 o'clock, and had the direction of the business under the published rules which had been prescribed by the Committee of Organization. He is a tall, gray-haired man, apparently 55 years of age, clear-headed, energetic, and, in spite of an impediment in his speech, a forcible and impressive speaker. He presided with dignity, and exercised a reasonable degree of control over the stormy elements of the Convention. The sessions were held in a moderate-sized room, none but members being admitted. The Vice-Presidents had seats upon the platform, directly in rear of the President. Immediately behind him sat a gray-haired man, of medium height and size, with a plain, serious face, and an air altogether so staid and sober that he would naturally be taken for a deacon in some orthodox church. I think that if he were to walk down Broadway, nine persons out of ten would be astonished to see him countenance the theatre so far as to stop at Wallack's and read the placard announcing the play for the evening. This was Eugene Scribe, who has written more popular plays than any two other authors living. He represented the dramatists of France, and although he took no part in the debates of the session, he was warmly greeted when he appeared.

It would not be worth while for me to repeat in detail, or with any formality, the debates of the three sessions of the Convention,—inasmuch as the general results are all in which the American public can feel any special interest. The main point of controversy, the question which enlisted the warmest discussion, was that of the duration of the right of literary property. A very considerable portion of the members were present as ardent champions of the principle that an author has precisely the same right of property in the product of his intellect that a workman has in the labor of his hands. This was advocated with great earnestness and tenacity of purpose by several speakers, and when it became evident that a very large majority of the Congress was not prepared to adopt it, the minority evinced a degree of discontent and resentment amounting almost to indignation. One of the most prominent speakers upon this side was Mr. Breulier, a Paris advocate, who came prepared with a long and elaborate argument founded on the general nature of property and the impossibility of establishing any distinction between the products of intellectual and of manual labor. He joined considerable eloquence to a good deal of pretension, and as he persisted in very greatly exceeding the limit of fifteen minutes prescribed to speakers,—(what would our members of Congress think of that?)—he was heard with a good deal of impatience. A much abler and more effective advocate of the same principle was Jules Simon, formerly Counselor of State and Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was called out at the close of the discussion on the second day, and presented himself upon the platform, to which each speaker was required to advance, with hesitation and apparent reluctance. He is a man rather under medium size, apparently forty-five, with a round face, slightly bald, and a very mild, amiable expression of countenance. His manner was quiet and conversational at the outset; his voice pleasant, but not strong; his tone candid and deferential, and the effect of his speaking rather pleasant than impressive. But as he proceeded he grew more animated, and before he sat down made one of the most eloquent and admirable speeches I ever heard. He based his advocacy of the perpetual right of literary property mainly upon two points. He was afraid, in the first place, that if the Government established the principle and the precedent that one kind of property might be seized, under pretence of the public good, the Communists might avail themselves of it to seize another kind. Possibly at some day, said he, the hungry, ignorant mob may present itself at your doors and demand bread. You tell them bread is property and is sacred. They reply that books are property. But you have said property is not sacred, beyond a certain point. You answer that the public needs books, and that, therefore, private rights must give way. They reply that they need bread too—and that the private right which prevents them from having it must give way likewise. In the second place, M. Simon said he saw no security against the possible disposition of a tyrannical government, depending upon ignorance for its security, to suppress books, except in the recognition of the absolute, perpetual, indefeasible right of property in books, with which no government could ever interfere. He urged this point very earnestly, and with evident allusion to the present state of things in France; and this allusion he made all the more pointed by stopping to say that of course he could have no reference to the Government of Belgium, which had always shown itself ready to protect letters and literary men, and which was honorably known throughout Europe as the friend of liberty and of human progress. He was listened to with great interest, and was loudly applauded even by those who differed most widely from him.

He was answered by M. Wolowski, member of the Institute, and one of the most constant contributors to the Revue des Deux Mondes, who had taken a very active part in the discussions of the Congress, and who, in point of fact, seemed to consider himself entitled to speak much too often for the patience of the Assembly. He is a good speaker, clear in his statements and forcible in his language,—with a perpetual smile upon his face and an excess of suavity in his manner. A more pleasing speaker upon the same side was a young Paris advocate, M. Chalmels;—and a still more effective one was M. Victor Faider, brother of the President and a young advocate of Brussels. He spoke without the least attempt at effect, but with a clearness, precision and force that carried great weight. The main argument urged against conceding the perpetual right of literary property, was founded upon the assumed interest of society. The first necessity of a community is that it shall have the means of making progress; and if the heirs or representatives of an author have the absolute right of controlling the reproduction of his books, and even of suppressing them if they choose, a very formidable obstacle to social progress would be interposed. The analogy between intellectual and manual labor, upon which the absolute right of property is sought to be established, was denied. An author writes a book, and his work is done once for all. If it is reprinted, at the end of ten, twenty or fifty years, he does not thereby expend any additional labor, and does not consequently acquire any absolute right to additional pay. The question was treated as one of expediency and not of absolute right.

This view of the case was pressed by M. Romberg, General Secretary of the Congress; by M. Foucher, who had been appointed Reporter of the second section, and by many others who took part in the discussion. It was sustained also by Mr. Cozzens by his vote, and by both the English delegates present. After the advocates of the perpetual right of literary property found that they could not carry their proposition in the form they desired, they endeavored to effect a compromise. They asked the Congress to declare that, as a general and abstract principle, the right of property in literary and artistic productions ought to rest upon the same basis as any other kind of property;—but that, in consideration of the public interest and the differences of opinion upon the subject, they would assent to its limitation. This, however, was rejected by the Congress, and it was finally decided by a very large majority, that the right of an author in his works should extend to fifty years after his death. This, you will observe, is only eight years more than is now accorded by the law of England and virtually by that of the United States.

The remainder of the discussions of the Congress turned upon various details of the proposed legislation. It was decided that every nation ought to admit the right of property in books, in the manner and to the extent proposed, whether other nations should reciprocate the acknowledgment or not;—that there ought to be one uniform law by which all authors, foreign as well as native, should enjoy in every country the product of their labor;—that the fact of an author's having complied with the formalities of the law in his own country should be sufficient to entitle him to the protection of the law in every other; that dramatic works and musical compositions, works of design, painting, sculpture and engraving, should be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright: and that there ought to be a reduction of customs duties upon works of genius. It was also voted that an author should have the right to control the translation of his works.

The proceedings of this Congress, you of course understand, were merely recommendatory. It was simply a Convention called to discuss the subject and to advise such legislation as should be deemed proper. It depends entirely upon the legislative authority of each country how much effect shall be given to the decisions reached by the Congress. The initiative in legislation will undoubtedly be taken by Belgium. The Prime Minister, M. Rogier, has attended all the sessions of the Congress and evinced the warmest interest in the proceedings. The King and his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, were present during part of the session of Wednesday, and at the close of the Congress, the President, M. Faider, announced, apparently by authority, that the Government would proceed immediately to take steps for embodying in the form of laws the decisions which had been reached by the Convention. How far the example of Belgium will be followed is uncertain. If France should take the same steps it will probably have a good deal of influence over other continental nations. It is probable that the meeting will lead to some changes, more or less important, in the general code of Europe in regard to literary property. England will be very likely to assent to those changes, inasmuch as she has much more to gain than to lose by them.

How far the Government of the United States will be prepared to go in the same direction it is not necessary to conjecture. Thus far it has refused to take any steps towards the recognition of international copyright. The Brussels Congress evidently did not embrace the United States within the original scope of its plans, as nothing whatever was said during the whole session of the probable action of our Government upon the subject. Mr. Cozzens was received, however, as our delegate with distinguished honor and was warmly welcomed. The Congress seemed a little surprised, perhaps, that the United States, or anybody there, should take interest enough in the subject to send a delegate so far. Mr. Cozzens was by acclamation elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress. On Wednesday he addressed the assembly, but very briefly, saying he would avail himself of the permission granted to publish what he had intended to say, in the Comptes Rendus of the proceedings. He called attention to but two points in connection with the subject. It would be found indispensable, he said, to any legislation in the United States for the protection of foreign copy-right, that the manufacture of the books should be done in that country. And in the second place he thought few Continental authors were aware of the great importance to themselves of controlling the translation of their works—inasmuch as they were probably not aware of the enormous extent to which their translated works were sometimes sold in America. These views, and others which he intended to set forth, Mr. C. said he should embody in the written paper which he would present to the Committee of Publication. His remarks were translated by Mr. Romberg, and elicited marked applause from the audience. Just as Mr. Cozzens rose to speak, the proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the King. The President left his seat and proceeded, followed by all the officers of the meeting, to wait upon his Majesty, who soon after entered

in advance, followed by his son—the whole audience rising and receiving them with applause. Both the King and the Duke were in military dress, and acknowledged the applause by repeated bows. The King is tall, and begins to show his age. He has a broad and pleasant face, wears a wig, and looks to be, what I believe every one concedes that he is, an amiable, upright and well-meaning monarch. His son is tall and slender—with more of amiability than energy or intelligence in his countenance. Both listened to the proceedings for an hour, and then took their leave—with the same formalities as had attended their entrance.

The proceedings of the Congress were agreeably interspersed with social enjoyments. In the evening of the first day's session the members were invited to a reception by M. ROGIER, the Prime Minister,—a tall, stout, fine-looking gentleman, who speaks English perfectly and was greatly interested in American affairs. The second evening the members to the number of 200 dined together at a café, and on the third evening they were invited to a reception by the King. The Congress finally adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

Yours, B.

Unfortunate Fortune-Tellers—Eleven of them Before the Mayor.

At the Mayor's Office yesterday there was a [illegible] gathering of female astrologers, clairvoyants, spiritualists and fortune-tellers. Armed with warrants, Officer [illegible] made a general tour of inspection which resulted in a grand gathering of female notables in the presence of the Chief Magistrate and [illegible] Women—young and old, the comely, vulgar, and the [illegible]. The Mayor heard their statements. Some admitted that they had been in the "profession," in this City, from two to twenty years. They had with them, and there were brought away by the officers, a variety of large door keys, Bibles, magic glasses, and lots of packs of cards, and other implements with which to look into futurity, together with some astronomical diagrams, and a few German books of palmistry.

The following are the names of the parties arrested:

Madam Weer, No. 196 Eighth-avenue.
Mrs. Fleury, No. 269 Broome-street.
Miss A. W. Snow, No. 93 Green-street.
Madam Prewster, No. 300 Bowery.
Madam Hayes, No. 297 Broome-street.
Madam Lane, No. 136 Mulberry-street.
Madam Carey, No. 163 Stanton-street.
Madam Wilson, No. 118 Forsyth-street.
Mrs. Rowe, No. 83 Forsyth-street.
Madam James, No. 47 Delancey-street.

and one other woman, whose name (she being immediately discharged) we refrain from publishing. Some others were, on a promise to abandon the business, discharged; some were held to bail, and others were committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE REPORTED CHILD-MURDER CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 355 West Twenty-sixth-street upon the body of CATHARINE STACKPOLE, a child three months old, who was reported to have been killed by her father. The original story was that the father, while in a drunken fit, became enraged at his wife, seized a stick and attempted to strike her over the head, but that he hit the child on the head instead, causing its instant death, the child being at the time in its mother's arms. The evidence of the wife, the principal witness, showed a very different state of facts. She swore that she was intoxicated, and while in this state lay upon the child and caused its death from suffocation. As the post-mortem examination revealed no injury to the child's head, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the mother's statement. On the rendition of the verdict, PATRICK STACKPOLE, the father, was released from custody.

SUICIDE AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL.—A young man named William E. Cole committed suicide yesterday at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, by taking a dose of strychnine. He was on his way to California, and in purchasing a ticket was cheated out of $55 at a bogus ticket office. The loss of the money and ill-health are supposed to have induced the commission of the act. In his room were found a paper containing strychnine, a bottle of laudanum and a bottle of morphine. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and has until recently been engaged as a teacher in Kentucky.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman. W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1850 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation, Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN's hearing is now fully restored.—*Nantucket Enquirer, July* 9, 1856.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for the blessing. REBECCA D. HOWARD, Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN & CO., For Winter, 1858.

We beg leave to call special attention to the style and variety of garments composing our Winter stock of ready-made Clothing now exposed and on sale, first floor. It will be found that we have selected our fabrics with great taste, and manufactured them with all the style of our best ordered work, so that even our very lowest-priced garments have that stamp and character which distinguish them at once from the "slop style" that gives to every garment a stereotyped appearance.

In directing attention to our Merchant Tailoring Department, second floor, it is with great pleasure we announce that the large increase of business in this department has compelled us to increase both the room and assistants very much. The great popularity of the various cutters in this department is very generally known; for each one is perfect master in his line, whether *of coats, of pants, or of vests*, and we will have none other, cost what it may.

The variety of Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., in this department, was never so large nor so select.

We beg also to call attention to our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, which is largely supplied in all Winter Under-Garments, Gloves, Robes, &c., &c. Our manufacture of Shirts has become a very important branch of our business, so much so that we can scarcely meet the increasing demand for them all over the country.

Our great aim in every department of the business is, to endeavor to supply the best thing that can be produced for the money, whether it be coarse or fine, and to keep up our superiority of style and finish in every garment we manufacture.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway, Corner of Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM *overflows* just now with entertaining, instructive, diverting and surprising curiosities and comicalities. The Bearded Baby is the latest novelty. This afternoon and evening, in the lecture-room, the famous Dr. VALENTINE, and the charming Mimic World of Tableaux.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES. Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, Nos. 359 and 385 Broadway, New-York; and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Buy your Fall hat at KNOX'S. If you ask the reason for this advice, "be our plain answer this:" He manufactures just the neatest, nicest, finest, handsomest and cheapest articles of head-gear procurable. Is not that enough? We think it is; but as an additional inducement to patronize his establishment let us hint that his charge for his matchless Fall hat is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

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☞ Cancers Cured.—Patients afflicted with these terrible maladies are invited to call and see some very interesting cases, now under treatment, in the Hygeio-Therapeutic Institute, No. 15 Laight-st. One of the cases is an immense medullary tumor of both breasts, now being removed by an easy, safe, and almost painless process, notwithstanding a large number of surgeons had been applied to without finding one who dared undertake an operation. Hundreds of patients are, every year, given over to die, whose cases are perfectly and speedily curable by the new method. N. B.—All diseases are treated in this establishment on strictly hygienic principles. Drug-medicines are never employed.

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☞ Why?—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that ladies, children and gentlemen, can obtain at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the best quality of gaiters, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronize him hereafter.

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MARRIED.

McLEOD—WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. NORMAN McLEOD, of this City, to JESSIE WILSON, daughter of the late Alex. Wilson, Esq., merchant, of Busby, near Glasgow, Scotland.

LIVINGSTON—HYSLOP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Lieut. DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., to GEORGIANNA MESIER, daughter of Robert Hyslop, Esq., all of this City.

SALTUS—SANFORD.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, NICHOLAS SALTUS, of New-York, to MARIA SEYMOUR, daughter of Rollin Sanford, of Brooklyn.

TOOKER—LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Saviour, by the Rev. Doctor Farley, Mr. JAMES B. TOOKER to M. LOUISA, daughter of the late Samuel Lounsbury, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Akron, Ohio, papers please copy.

MILLER—McNAUGHTON.—At Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. William A. Miller, of Rhinebeck, ERNEST J. MILLER to JESSIE, daughter of Dr. P. McNaughton, both of Albany.

WEEKES—ALLEY.—At Westbury, L. I., on fifth day, (Thursday,) Oct. 21, according to the order of the society of Friends, NATHANIEL M. WEEKES, of Michigan, to SARAH ELIZABETH ALLEY, of the former place.

DIED.

McNAMEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, Mrs. CATHARINE McNAMEE, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 363 Cumberland-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a short illness, ARTHUR B., fourth son of Thomas S. and Caroline Thorp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Washington-av., near Green-av., on Sunday, 24th, at 3 P. M.

McCHRISTIE.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 21, LAVINIA, youngest daughter of Robert and Rachel McChristie, aged 2 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, West Farms, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

JOURNEAY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SPINNEY.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning, Oct. 22, SARAH FRANCES, wife of Joseph S. Spinney, and daughter of the late Captain John G. Bunker, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fairfield, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Fairfield at 5:20 P. M.

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NOTICE.
The undersigned have issued their catalogues of Houses and Lots at private sale, which can be had on application at the office No. 35 Wall-st.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
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This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to render it necessary to enter into an elaborate discussion of its merits; it is sufficient to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the severest and most obstinate character, and that all who are afflicted with any of the above-named complaints, after having once tested by experience the rare power and success of this medicine in expelling disease, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt from their influence during some part of the season.
That this medicine performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience:
Consumption and Whooping Cough.
Letter from a highly respectable gentleman.
KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858.
S. W. FOWLE & Co.—*Gentlemen:* This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats.
After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.
I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. JOSIAH HOFF.
Another.
Letter from a gentleman of great respectability and influence.
MADISON, N. Y., March, 1857.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON—*Gents:* It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* My case has for several years been pronounced one of "*incurable consumption.*" Wistar's Balsam was recommended. I have used it, and it has been a source of incalculable relief to me. I think it is the *best* remedial agent in the patent-medicine vocabulary for lung or throat complaints. Although not desirous of becoming notorious as puffing your specific, I feel sustained in recommending this to all suffering from coughs or colds. Yours, C. KIRKWHITE.
Opinions of the Press.
From the Flag of Our Union, July 17, 1858.
The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial. More than ten years since, the editor of the *Flag* tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative in pulmonary disease.
From the Boston Post.
We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally with the true value of *Wistar's Balsam.* From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cough and cold with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those who are alike affected. It is a scientific preparation, worthy of confidence.
From Ballou's Pictorial, Aug. 1, 1858.
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Chapter	VIII	The Confession.
Chapter	IX	Death.

LETTER FROM SIGNOR GUERRAZZI.
GENOA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.
MY DEAR MONTI: In reply to your letter, I inclose you a portrait of Isabella Orsini. It is the only undoubted portrait extant of that beautiful and unfortunate daughter of the Medicis, and was obtained not without great difficulty, for I had sought in vain through every public and private gallery for a genuine likeness, and was on the point of opening the sarcophagus wherein the ashes of the murdered woman had lain mouldering for two centuries. At last, however, while I lay in prison, the Marquis —— died. His heirs immediately disposed of the very large collection of paintings, furniture, books and family relics. Among these a friend of mine discovered this precious memorial—a bronze medal, bearing upon one side a profile of Isabella Orsini, and upon the reverse a bust, with flowers, fruits, and the inscription, "Florens, Simul et Fructus."
A photograph of it did not succeed well. I would willingly send you the medal itself, but fear that it may be lost, and thus the only portrait of that unfortunate woman be forever destroyed, deters me. I have, however, caused a drawing to be executed by one of our best artists, Chevalier Fraschieri, Professor of Painting in the Ligurian Academy, which I think will please you.
Yours affectionately, F. D. GUERRAZZI.
To Signor Luigi Monti, Boston Mass.
Extract from an article in the Boston Courier, by Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College.
There can be no question that these novels of Guerrazzi are of marked and high literary merit. Their style is clear, pure and vigorous. The power of the author is shown in his brilliant pictures, his vivid descriptions, and his brief energetic expressions of feeling. His characters are drawn with short, sharp strokes, as with the point of a sword. The reader becomes a spectator. From his post of observation he sees a drama enacted before him; the scenery and costumes are perfect; there is a fearful earnestness and vitality in the performers. With parted lips, and cheek growing paler, he watches with eagerness the progress of the action till the curtain falls.
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The novel of *Vernon Grove* is in our judgment the best yet produced by an American lady. In no American fiction has the interest been maintained with such power. Pathos is the quality most at the writer's command. The incident of Eva's blindness is narrated with wonderful and startling naturalness, and affects the reader more, we think, than the similar occurrence in the case of Muriel in *John Halifax, Gentleman.*
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Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* says: "The bones of those who have exploded in the perusal of the verses of K. N. Pepper, whiten the soil of the United States, from the Rocky Mountains on the east, to the extreme west. 'A noad to the Grek Slaiv' is as immortal as the Statoo which inspired it."
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From the Milwaukee Democrat.
These *Peppers* are the very cream of humor, therefore let them be widely taken and digested.
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From the Philadelphia News.
There are some "scenes" in this book which Hood or Douglas Jerrold could hardly have surpassed.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Finally, and to conclude, we recommend our readers to buy (in default of begging, borrowing or stealing) this amusing book, and judiciously apply it, with discretion, as a care-dispeller. It will make them laugh until their sides ache, and their good-looking eyes shed mirthful tears.
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WATCHES repaired at less than usual prices.
G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
Dr. WITMER: I have been afflicted with external Piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and I have tried all the advertised remedies for curing Piles, but they did me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, Piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD B. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—THE HON. G. A. GROW and JOHN B. HASKIN will address the people at the Getty House, Yonkers, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. GEORGE A. MAGEE, OF North 6th-st. Church, (Williamsburg,) will preach in Ewen and Ainslie st. Presbyterian Church, (Williamsburg,) TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours of service, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and his congregation are invited to attend.

A LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.

A meeting will be held and discourses delivered in the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 26, on *The Necessity of Mental Culture in Women.*

The need of a first-class Female Library in this City will be discussed, together with other questions of public interest.

The following distinguished gentlemen will attend:

The Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
The Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
The Rev. T. L. CUYLER,
PETER COOPER.

SPEAKERS—The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and the Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

Admission free.

I approve, in the highest degree, of the plan to improve the condition of the New-York females, by furnishing them with the means of obtaining a more useful education, and providing for them a reading-room and library.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1858. WM. C. BRYANT.

From the names of a large number of distinguished citizens who give their encouragement to this movement, we select the following:

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,	S. S. RANDALL,
PETER COOPER,	HORACE GREELEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	J. WATSON WEBB,
HENRY HILTON,	ERASTUS BROOKS,
A. P. CUMINGS,	THEODORE TILTON,
JOHN CLANCY,	CHARLES F. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,	J. E. SPALDING,
FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.	

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.

We, the subscribers, merchants, citizens and employers, residing in the City of New-York, in view of the hard labor and scanty remuneration of Women employed in daily labor in various branches of manufacture, appeal to the sympathy of the public, and the justice of employers, to effect an alleviation of their burdens.

The average time for labor for female operatives employed in this City is 10 hours a day, and the weekly wages do not average over three dollars.

The reform we advocate is simply to reduce the time to 9 hours during the Winter season; and we do this, confidently believing that the diminution in this period of labor would not affect the interests of employers injuriously, while it would add immensely to the comfort and health of the employed. We submit, then, to the hearts of the employers, and to their sense of justice to begin this reform at once, and cordially invite the coöperation of all employers of female operatives, soliciting their attendance at the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD,	BENSON & WILSON,
W. A. HALLOCK,	GEORGE BULPIN,
O. EASTMAN,	GEORGE BRODIE,
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,	BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.
MARTIN & CO.,	JAMES G. AITKIN,
THOMAS FRANCE,	WALKER & PENMAN,
WM. B. MACKENZIE,	S. T. TAYLOR,
HESPICH & STADLMAIR,	JOHN DAVIS & SON,
SEGER, PLATT & NICHOLS,	E. S. MILLS & CO.,
W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON,	CHAS. STREET & CO.,
NORMAN WHITE,	J. SOMERVILLE & BRO.
RUGG, BERRIAN & CO.,	JOHN BUTLER,
EDWARD F. WOODWARD,	LORD & TAYLOR,
CHARLES LEIGHTON,	JOHN N. GENIN,
JOHNSTON & CROOKER,	WILLIAM MATTHEWS,

And many others.

GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.
The object of this paper is to present, every week, an agreeable *melange* of the notable events and literature of the time. Its ample columns will always contain a goodly store of popular Original Tales, Sketches of Adventure on sea and land, and Poetic Gems, by the
BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS.
Also, the cream of domestic and foreign news so condensed as to present the largest possible amount of the intelligence of the day; the whole well spiced with
WIT AND HUMOR.
In politics, and upon all sectarian questions, it will be strictly neutral. Each edition will be
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
With accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and the national customs and social peculiarities of every people. It will contain views of every important city, of edifices of note in the eastern and western hemispheres, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service; with fine, accurate portraits of every great public character, male and female. Sketches of picturesque scenery, representations of "life on the wave," and exact illustrations of admirable or curious specimens from the animal kingdom, will also be given. One great feature of
GLEASON'S
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP
will consist of a "broadside" of Humorous engravings, executed by the best artists in that line, and aimed good naturedly and in a spirit of genial fun, at the reigning follies of the age, and such new public projects, fashions and occurrences, as shall seem to be fit subjects for comic illustration.
AN UNRIVALLED CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
has been engaged, and every department will be conducted under the most efficient and perfect system that experience can suggest. This popular journal will be printed upon fine satin surface paper, from new and beautiful copper-faced type manufactured expressly for us, and will present in its mechanical execution the most acceptable evidence of the progress of American skill. The size of this elegant specimen of art will be about 1,500 square inches—eight super-royal quarto pages.
TERMS, $2 PER ANNUM.
The first number of this new Illustrated Paper will be for sale on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at all the principal periodical and news agencies and respectable literary dépôts in the United States and the Canadas.
GLEASON'S
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP
will be published regularly, every Saturday, by F. GLEASON, Boston, Mass.
S. FRENCH, Wholesale Agent,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE:
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing, ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $20; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

LEED'S HOT WATER FURNACE
IS THE FIRST ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL and THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL APPLICATION of the ELEGANT, HEALTHFUL, and ECONOMICAL SYSTEM OF HEATING THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF WATER.
WE HAVE THOROUGHLY TESTED THESE HEATERS in various situations, and find them
ENTIRELY EFFICIENT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.
THIS HOT WATER FURNACE is durable, has few water joints, does not leak, needs no repairs, is easily managed, does not shrink or injure the furniture and wood-work of the building, and can never set them on fire, and POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES over long circuitous coils of steam pipes or radiators.
ESTIMATES made for WARMING and VENTILATING, either by HOT WATER STEAM, or WARM AIR, at short notice, and personal attention given to the same, by
GEORGE L. CANNON,
NO. 466 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

W. F. SHAW'S
PATENT
GAS STOVES.
ATMOSPHERIC AIR AND GAS COMBINED.
For heating rooms of every description and size, PARLORS, BATH ROOMS, SLEEPING ROOMS, EXTENSION ROOMS, where there are no chimneys, &c., &c. HALLS, BED ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, and ALL SMALL ROOMS heated by the gas drawn from the common brackets at a *less expense than by the ordinary methods.*
The only true principle, whereby all unpleasant and injurious odors are avoided. WARRANTED by far SUPERIOR to any other invention for COOKING OR HEATING BY GAS, ever offered to the public.
We have introduced some NEW PATTERNS this season, and have REDUCED THE PRICES, so as to come within the reach of all. Sold only by
GEO. L. CANNON,
NO. 466 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquor brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine-st., Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, and are a positive cure for all those diseases incident to the female constitution. They are certain to remove all obstruction and bring nature to its proper channel. To the married they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. *Conveniently sent by mail. Address C. L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531, New-York.* Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 162 Chambers-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK PETRIE.—A large invoice of China, saved from the above vessel, will be sold, wholesale or retail, at low prices, for cash only, at C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, between the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels. Rare chance for housekeepers.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.—Great is the rush for them, but so far I have been able to supply my patrons, and shall endeavor still to do so, if they will apply at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, where they are for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART.

THIS WEATHER PRESSES HEAVILY UPON THE SOURCES OF VITALITY.—The system should be sustained by the occasional use of a mild restorative, so pure as to preclude all danger of reaction. Such a restorative is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. So say our leading physicians. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE IS THE ONLY article that will restore gray hair and cure baldness. Free from sulphur, it does not corrode jewelry; any preparation for the hair that will do it injures the brain. The Wahpene is forwarded for $8 25 per dozen, cash. A liberal discount by the gross. Office No. 25 Bleecker-st., New-York.

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, relieve whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life, he may; so it is my duty to give the results of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—Humphreys.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.
Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and revulsive doses of Quackery or Old School practice, the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple SPECIFICS for the various diseases to which they are related; put up in the form of simple sugar pellets; and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they form at once the ready resource of the parent or nurse, and are the comfort of the complaining or invalid.
They possess these positive advantages, which were never before combined in any popular remedies: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are SIMPLE; you always know what to take and how to take it. They are CONVENIENT; you can give the proper Sugar Pill at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are EFFICIENT; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the sufferer, from the moment what the [illegible] could not otherwise [illegible] relieved.
LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1. FEVER PILLS.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. WORM PILLS.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. BABY'S PILLS.—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness.
No. 4. DIARRHŒA PILLS.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. DYSENTERY PILLS.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6. CHOLERA PILLS.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. COUGH PILLS.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. TOOTHACHE PILLS.—Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.
No. 9. HEADACHE PILLS.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. FEMALE PILLS.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. CROUP PILLS.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
IN ALL ACUTE DISEASES, such as FEVERS, INFLAMMATIONS, DIARRHEAS, DYSENTERY, CROUP, RHEUMATISM, and such eruptive diseases as SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES and ERYSIPELAS, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterward have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.
COUGHS and COLDS, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the FEVER and COUGH PILLS.
In all mere chronic diseases, such as DYSPEPSIA, Weak STOMACH, CONSTIPATION, LIVER COMPLAINT, PILES, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, CATARRH, SALT RHEUM, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as DYSPEPSIA, PILES or CATARRH, HEADACHE or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.
CAN A PRIVATE PERSON, unacquainted with Medicine, use these SPECIFICS to advantage?—Unquestionably. The Remedies were designed to meet just such a case and supply such a want. Thousands are using them in every part of the country with unvarying success.
HEAR WHAT THEY SAY.
The undersigned, having used Professor HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
The Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
The Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
The Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
The Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
The Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
The Hon. George Humphreys, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.
THESE TESTIMONIALS might be extended indefinitely. They come to us entirely unsolicited, and from those who are merely moved from what they have known and experienced of the effects of the remedies. Here are a few.
CASES AND CURES.
DYSPEPSIA.
A young lady of 22 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, lead-like sensation in her stomach, continuing for some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.
A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, and of a good constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage, or even mounting an eminence, quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he hit upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning works like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.
FEMALE DEBILITY.
A lady, aged thirty-five, had been for two years afflicted with a severe form of leucorrhea, and for which she had employed several medicines to no purpose. The discharge was profuse, yellowish and thick; more before than after the menses; often quite irritating, and attended with severe aching pain across the loins and back, and rendering her quite weak. The menses were regular, but profuse. She commenced taking the Female Pills, one night and morning, with very prompt relief. In a few weeks she found herself almost perfectly free from the discharge, the pain in her back gone, and her strength quite restored.
A lady of forty-five had suffered for several years with profuse leucorrhea, attended with bearing down to such an extent as to unfit her for any active duties, and to prostrate her entire nervous and muscular system. She had gone the round of Allopathic washes, tonics, injections and supporters, to little purpose. In using less than three boxes of the Female Pills, her leucorrhea entirely disappeared, her bearing down was vastly relieved, and her general strength and the tone of her nervous system quite restored. She says "no one can imagine the immense benefit she has derived from those trifling few boxes of pills."
PILES.
A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with bleeding piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless; but I have used your medicine (Pile Specific), and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."
A gentleman of fifty years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the piles for twenty years. Sometimes from excessive hemorrhage, pain, and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies, from all sorts of doctors, to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our PILE SPECIFIC, with occasionally a DYSPEPSIA PILL. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of piles. From the first month up to a year past he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint; but a few doses of the PILE PILLS would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.
PRICES:
Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book [illegible]
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book [illegible]
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book [illegible]
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book [illegible]
Single numbered boxes, with directions [illegible]
Single lettered boxes, with directions [illegible]
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 & 2 oz. vials [illegible]
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.—Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A bottle of medicine rightly directed in the first hour of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering. If at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant, as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be drugged or poisoned or blistered or bled, but may yourself administer the simple remedy which restores the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There can not only no injury arise from the constitution, or use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question, is most beneficial.
AGENTS WANTED.
We desire an active, efficient Agent, for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address HUMPHREYS & PALMER, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing; [illegible] and laundress; does up linens in style; [illegible] Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is a perfect good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small, private family, one intending to leave the City preferred. Understands all kinds of family cooking, and can offer the most satisfactory city reference as to character and capability, having lived for seven years in one family. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate; one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c.; the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 228 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible], in a respectable family; she understands [illegible] and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND [illegible], a situation as chambermaid [illegible] washing, either in this City or Brooklyn [illegible] in either city; can refer [illegible] she lived nearly 4 years. Apply [illegible] in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or [illegible]; the other to cook, wash and [illegible] private family. The best City reference [illegible] can be given. Can be seen for two [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT [illegible], no objection to assist in the washing [illegible] family; the other as nurse; is capable of [illegible] three years' reference if required. [illegible] No. 138 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at [illegible] Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or assist with the care of children, or would do cooking in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Call at No. 94 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, RESPECTAble persons, situations, one as a first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waiter; both will be found willing, capable persons; refer to former employers. Apply at No. 268 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is a good hand at all kinds of baking; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 279 16th-st., between [illegible] and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; no objection to a nice country situation; good reference. Address No. 66 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady, or would go South and take care of children, to which she is accustomed; she is a good seamstress, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small family; or do chamberwork or assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 100 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND [illegible] young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and [illegible] she has lived four years in her last place; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Phelps-place, [illegible]-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook and baker—bread, pastry, jellies and all kinds of desserts; understands her business in all its branches and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., corner of 15th-st., for [illegible], if not engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 122 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 153 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or laundress; can give good City reference if required; lived for four years in her last place. Call at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH [illegible] as saleswoman in a store; writes an excellent hand and can keep accounts. Can be seen for three days at No. [illegible] 11th-st., and can produce satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in the baker's store No. 265 3d-av., three doors from 20th-st. Can show the best of City references.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTEStant, situations; one to do cooking and washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 300 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 18th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR [illegible] chamberwork and fine washing in a respectable [illegible] of City reference can be given. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible] or nurse and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 41st-st., near the Crystal Palace.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, to take charge of a baby or an old lady. Good City reference given by the head doctors. Call at No. [illegible]-place, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and ladies' washing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 58 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 [illegible]-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to travel with a family. Call at No. 305 Mulberry-st., room No. 5, 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call on Thursday and Friday, at No. 75 West [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 [illegible], first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her last employer's, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or has no objections to do the general housework in a small, private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 27th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 28th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation assured; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit children's dresses, or any other family sewing. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress for chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 53 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 139 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OF age, from Ohio, where he has had two years experience in a wholesale and retail store, a situation as clerk in any respectable wholesale business; grocery, dry goods, or books and stationary preferred. Can control some trade and is willing to travel. Salary less of an object than a good situation; undoubted references as to character, &c. Address OLIVER, No. 76 Barclay-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a *gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid*; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 *Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 105 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, to go in the country for the Winter; is a good groom and plain gardener; can milk well; understands the care of stock thoroughly, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Good reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, in the South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK AND the other for nurse and chambermaid; Protestant Germans, Scotch or Americans preferred. Call to-day, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, Washington-av., Brooklyn, 6th door northeast of Gates. CHARLES N. KINNEY.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THORoughly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none other need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 13 to 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 720 Broadway, at the Piano-Forte Warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER.

WANTED—A LAD NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD. Apply by letter to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTUrers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, Times Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

WANTED—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 13 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

$800.—PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, an old established stand, one of the best in the City. Any respectable man having $800 cash can have half interest or a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons oil. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,369, New-York Post-Office.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a good and safe business, that will pay at least four times the above amount in one year, to a good active man. Address D. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $600 cash, to engage in a light, pleasant business that will pay $3,000 a year. Address Box No. 3,224 Post Office, with real name and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 260 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER,

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*

Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Terms—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A *very select* school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence.

JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Witkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are moderate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. *Her course of instruction comprises the various* English branches, French, German and drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

BUSINESS WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING—ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 600 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems of random practice do in ten months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant this day. Book-keeping, $10.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 133 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 43 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 830 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH and French Private School for young gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st. Terms will be greatly reduced to suit the times.

NOVEMBER 3.—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 23d-st., one door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive gratis, on application, [illegible] NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c.

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BROOD MARES.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL buy, at a low price only, a few thorough-bred Mares and Mares suitable for raising mules. Apply at the Hommock Pastures, Westchester County, near Mott Haven dépôt, or, by note, to
B. M. WHITLOCK, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HORSES JUST ARrived from the country. One 4½ years old, suitable for a doctor, an express or for a gentleman as saddle-horse; and another 5½ years old, good for lady's riding or for a light wagon. Price $200 and $125. Call at the baker's, No. 86 Laurens-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PONY FOR LADIES' use in the saddle, four years old, fourteen hands high, of a dapple gray color, gentle in disposition and a very fast trotter or pacer in harness. Address HENRY, Times Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, as lengths to suit purchasers, about 35 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 20 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, [illegible] an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 46 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 20th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY neatly got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Fulton avs.; also two on Washington-av., between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, Washington-av., 6th house north of [illegible].

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 2[illegible]th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 2[illegible]th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 2[illegible]th and 20th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 2[illegible]th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. [illegible] EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near 4th-av., house 3-stories brick, with good conveniences, size 20x[illegible], lot 110 feet, as the owner intends leaving town. Price $13,000—$[illegible],000 can remain. Can be seen after 10 o'clock. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay [illegible]. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

$100,000 OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY for sale and exchange for merchandise. Several of the best business stores well let in Fulton-av. and Court-st. Lots on Fulton and Flatbush avs. A small cottage on Baltic, Duffield and Adelphi sts. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM MACKAY, 93 Fulton-av.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 2[illegible] West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with back basement, cellar, front and rear yard, two water-closets, bath and gas through the house, the two parlors to be newly painted, with four rooms on the second, and five rooms on the third floor. The house would be let without the third floor. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at the house, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms, in house No. 35 King-st.; also, three rooms on the third floor to a small family, with gas and Croton water. Inquire on the premises, or of A. RAYMOND, No. 207 Broadway.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts., engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE PREMISES KNOWN as the Eastern Hotel, situate on the corner of Whitehall and South sts, at the South Ferry, containing about [illegible] rooms, many of which are now let to permanent occupants, and the remainder are filled by transient persons. The furniture will be sold, or let with the house, if not sold. The present tenant being in bad health, is desirous of giving possession immediately. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 South-st., second story, front.

BOARDERS.—DURING THE LAST YEAR THE three-story and attic house, No. 80 Franklin-st., five doors west of Taylor's Saloon, was fitted up into six suites of parlor, bed and bath rooms, and eight single rooms, with every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., and is now to let for one or two years. Rent for the balance of the year $100 a month. There are daily applications for suites of rooms and board. No. 80 Franklin-st. It can be seen at any time.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 39 and 41 John-st. to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 3[illegible] West 2[illegible]st-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $[illegible]. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1859, now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground [illegible] feet, with buildings on, in 3[illegible]-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. [illegible] Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DESK ROOMS TO LET IN THE TIMES Building. Inquire of NATHAN NESBIT, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, Room No. 15.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT with suitable buildings, all new, and 40 acres of excellent land handsomely located, one minute's walk from depot and 28 miles from New-York. Good hunting and fishing, fine mountain scenery. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of S. H. KELSEY, No. [illegible] West 13th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—NINE acres choice land, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, one mile from depot, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, is offered for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to W. BEMENT, No. 1 Hanover-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors of Election of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are hereby notified to appear at the office of the County Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same hours. The Canvassers of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are requested to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Friday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The Canvassers of the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Saturday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1858.

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that, by an act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on Nov. 1 next, in addition to five per cent. incurred on Aug. 1 last. Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.

It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.

N. VAN SCHAICK, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the tax of 1858. A long delay having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to add one per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A suit has been commenced for the dissolution of the partnership of HENRY WATSON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in straw goods in the City of New-York, by the subscriber, a partner of the said firm, by C. M. Northrup, Esq., his attorney, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, by the issuing of a summons dated this 18th October, 1858.

EDWARD W. EALES.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 3[illegible] Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE-SALE ROOMS, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, &c. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, commencing at 6½ o'clock, A Library of choice Works on Drawing, Painting, Penmanship, &c., splendidly illustrated, many of them scarce and valuable, together with a large variety of books in the various departments.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION, FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.

A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Andrew Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 23, at the large brown-stone house in 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlors, two suites of parlor furniture covered in rich brocade, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, seven-octave piano-forte, cost $600, pearl keys, stool and cover, secretary and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, French painted China vases, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, oak extension table, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, &c., ivory-handle table cutlery, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, mahogany sofas, rockers, &c., hair mattresses, and a general assortment of household furniture. Sale at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattresses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.

On BROADWAY—8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 86th, 87th, 88th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand fashionable coupé, plate-glass, lined with blue cloth, fit for immediate use without any expenditure; cost $800. Will be sold without reserve.

Also, a fine, short-tailed, black Bashaw horse, very stylish, 15 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted in 2.45.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of superior household furniture, for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c., in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; also, bedding, mattresses, mirrors, two piano-fortes, oil-paintings, China, tea and dinner sets, plated ware, cutlery, &c., worthy the attention of those about refurnishing. Sale peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thorough-bred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.

By order of

LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms No. 13 Park-row, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6½ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES rooms No. 13 Park-row. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 6½ o'clock, New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; has been used by the owner for the last two years, and sold only for want of use; is a good saddle horse.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION. No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
L. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO.

A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,300 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. C. HOBSON, No. [illegible] South-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. R. MORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY, Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1887, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.

City of Louisville 6 per cent. Water Works Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.

City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1878.

County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868.

Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1868. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and a per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 53, 61, 78, 98, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 328, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 681, 690, 730, 773, 820, 839, 855, 868, 880, 894, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,166, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar.) New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $50,000 ON UNINCUMBERED property on Broadway, near the City Hall. Brokers need not apply, as none but the principals will be treated with. Address Box No. 2,900 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

BANK NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858. —The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise, Watches bought and sold. No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE. STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND. THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE. NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE... E. COURTENAY......Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC........... WM. C. THOMPSON......Friday, Nov. 2

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....................$130
Second Cabin Passage......................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....................$110
Second Cabin Passage......................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
ARIEL..........Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT......Nov. 27.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $60.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 10th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LETTER BAGS FOR THE STEAMER INDIAN EMPIRE, to leave for Galway SATURDAY, the 23d instant, which will be kept open until 1 o'clock of that day at the offices of the American Express Company, Agents, No. 61 Hudson-st., No. 64 Broadway, and Kenyon's, Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. H. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT. FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER, 1,000 tons burden, will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Price of Passage.

Steerage...............................$75
Second cabin saloon.....................100
Deck cabin foreward house...............125
First cabin saloon......................150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 10 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The ship GRAY FEATHER, now loading for the above port, will be dispatched on MONDAY, Oct. 25. A few more berths may be had by immediate application to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 10 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6 North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA. American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors. REDUCED FARES.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York, On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship HERMANN, Captain CAVENDY, For San Francisco, California.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, AT REDUCED RATES.—The splendid, fast-sailing steamship WASHINGTON, of 2,000 tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, now lying at Pier No. 37 N. R., foot of Beach-st., New-York. This superb steamer will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., connecting at San Juan del Sur with the magnificent ocean steamer HERMANN, Captain CAVENDY, for San Francisco, Cal.

This is a permanent opposition line, the A. A. & P. S. C. Co. Proprietors. The undersigned, being authorized to sell tickets for this line to California, has established an office for the sale thereof at No. 3 Broadway, where tickets may at all times be had at the lowest price fixed by the Company. This line employs no runners, and tickets can only be had at the office of the General Agency. B. B. THAYER, No. 3 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The steamer ALICE PRICE will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 25, 6½ A. M.

Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning, leaves Port Jefferson, Northpoint, and Stoney Brook, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 o'clock A. M.

JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 20 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.

At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 4[illegible] Pearl-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858: Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 3½; for Syosset at 4½; for Hempstead at 5½; and for Jamaica at 6½ P. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS. SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY,

Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamer JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 27. Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery.........................$2[illegible]
To Atlanta...............................2[illegible]
To Augusta...............................2[illegible]

NOTICE—The 20 ¢ cent. additional heretofore charged on freight will be discontinued, the Quarantine restrictions now being removed.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $3[illegible]; Mobile, $3[illegible]; Montgomery, Ala., $[illegible]; Atlanta, Ga., $2[illegible]; Albany, Ga., $2[illegible]. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $2[illegible]; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $[illegible]; Mobile, $[illegible]; Montgomery, $[illegible]; Albany, Ga., $[illegible]; Atlanta and Columbus, $[illegible]; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 8[illegible] West-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VENVILL against CHAS. M. K. PAULISON and ANNA PAULISON, his wife, CHARLES ROBERTS, FRANKLIN SANFORD, BRAINARD KENT, ALEXANDER CABRE, EDWARD ROBERTS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants—Charles M. K. Paulison and Anna, his wife, and Brainard Kent: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1858.

WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff in pro. persona.
No. 142 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of July, 1858.

s25-law6wS* WM. VENVILL, Attorney in pro. persona.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES N. WATSON against GEO. H. WHITNEY.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in said action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of June, 1858. C. W. VAN VOORHIS,

o2-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.

LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je25-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2[illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 17, 1858.

ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.

s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.

s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.

a28-law6mS ROBERT F. BREESE, HENRY F. WEST, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.

au28-law6mS* BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of —— next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.

s25-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professor [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] nesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, &c., by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This truly valuable preparation is infinitely superior to any other for purifying the blood, and cure of scrofula, salt rheum, ulcers, fever sores, pimples, boils, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, bronchitis, consumption, female irregularities, loss of appetite and general debility. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring greater [illegible] European preparations. The $3 cases also sent by mail free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Canal, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 4[illegible] Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only work which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and breathing into the nervous organization that degree of health which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man acts on a more vigorous and harmonious system than before. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It insures a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. H. [illegible], Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—THE [illegible] forms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect if used. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor, rooms private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. JOHN R. WOOD'S DANDELION, Chamomile and Tomato Pills, possessing in a concentrated form all the fine aromatic and stomachic virtues of Chamomile, and the well-known valuable properties of Dandelion and Tomato, combined with vegetable cathartics—a valuable remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious and liver affections. For sale by Druggists. Price 25 cents. BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Agents, No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. [illegible] Bowery; House, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office 83 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of [illegible] gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST.—PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible].

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the venereal and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is his genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale as any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, New-York, Oct. 2[illegible], 1858.

BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed."

And it further provides, that "no booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment "in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding [illegible] years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with fraudulent design."

The Police of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect.

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.

WILLIAM DEARING, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK. PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 2[illegible] Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams......................[illegible]
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams................[illegible]
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders...........[illegible]
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.................[illegible]
Smoked Bacon................................[illegible]

Bagged Meats ½c. [illegible] extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.

Dutchess County Hams, per [illegible].

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, [illegible].

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

LONG ISLAND.

Important Meeting of the Democracy in Kings County—An Attempt at Fusion—Great Excitement.

The vague rumors which had been in circulation for a week past, that an attempt would be made to unite the two Democratic factions in Kings County, assumed a tangible shape last evening, when a large number of the local conservative Democrats, who had taken no active part in the strife between the Vanderbilt and Bradley factions, held a private meeting at the City Hall in obedience to the following circular, issued by Mayor Powell:

[illegible] The present divided condition of the Democratic Party in the County of Kings, seems to call for prompt and practical action on the part of every man who holds dear its cherished and time-honored principles; and, while the Democracy of the County comprises a vast majority of the people, yet, through the strifes of faction, its power is likely to be broken, and the Administration of your choice left without a majority in the National Legislature to sustain it.

Believing as there is no division of sentiment on either the principles or measures of the Administration, [illegible] Democrat in the County is warmly attached to them and will faithfully sustain it, and the people look to [illegible], and to such men as you, to give direction to their united energies in order to secure success.

I, therefore, in compliance with the request of many influential members of the party, take the liberty of inviting you to a conference, to be held at the Mayor's office on Friday evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the present difficulties in the Democratic Party, and the best mode of extricating ourselves from them, to the end that we may have that victory which perfect unity will be sure to secure.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL S. POWELL.

This circular was sent to about one hundred well-known Democrats throughout the entire County, and nearly every man responded to the call; and, by 7½ o'clock, and owing to many had conceded that it was found necessary to adjourn to the City court-room, to [illegible] them.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mayor Powell to the Chair, who stated that the meeting was called to devise some means to unite the party upon one ticket and secure a triumph. The debate of those opposed to, and those in favor of any attempt at a union lasted for a considerable time, but, though earnest, it was conducted with an unusual degree of forbearance on both sides, so that the Unionists began to feel encouraged that their efforts would be crowned with success.

A motion was finally made that a Committee of seven be appointed to request both of the candidates for Congress to resign and submit their claims to a newly-constituted Convention specially called to nominate a Union candidate.

There was an evident attempt on the part of many to avoid this question, but it was finally carried by a vote of 37 to 17.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the subject of the Assembly nominations, and the nominations for County officers.

The importance of securing a union was eloquently urged by several gentlemen, especially on the candidates for Assembly and Congressmen. Messrs. Johnson, Dugro, the McLaughlins, Dr. Thorne Powell and others, participated in the debate. Finally, a Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the nominees for Assembly, and for county offices, with instructions to request them to agree among themselves and form one ticket.

The Committees will report the result of their labors on Monday next. In case the candidates for Congress withdraw, some Democrats assert that a Straight Democrat will be put into the field.

The vote on appointing the first Committee (37 to 17) is said to show the relative strength of the two factions as represented at the meeting—the greater number being for the Vanderbilt nominee, Mr. [illegible]

The great excitement, however, was outside of the meeting. The call was a private one, and it was intended that the meeting should not have been publicly known. But it was known throughout the city, and during the whole session squads of excited Democrats could be seen within and about the City Hall and at the various corners and bar-rooms in the vicinity.

The friends of both sets of candidates were firm in their determination to stand by their respective nominees. The Bradley folks were much elated about 9 o'clock, when it was announced that Ex-Alderman [illegible] had been nominated as a Straight American candidate for Congress. They entertain the opinion that had not this nomination been made, Mr. [illegible] would have received at least one thousand American votes which now will go to Mr. Backhouse.

On the whole the leading Democrats themselves have no hopes of effecting a union, and in reality but few want it at this election.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Twenty-two gentlemen, who claim to represent the Straight American Party in the Second Congressional District, met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, and, without any unnecessary delay, proceeded to make a nomination for Congress. On the informal ballot, Mr. E. T. Backhouse, of the Eleventh Ward, received 11 votes, and Mr. James R. Bouton, of the same Ward, 5 votes.

Mr. Barnes, who was acting as Chairman of the Convention, stated that he was not a candidate, and upon the first formal ballot Mr. Backhouse received every vote in the Convention, and was declared unanimously nominated. At this stage of the proceedings an enthusiastic young man proposed three cheers for the nominee, but he was suddenly checked by the Chairman.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Three, consisting of Messrs. Guy, Seely, and Hughes, to inform the candidate and obtain his acceptance.

The Committee soon after adjourned.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The American Ratification Meeting will be held on Monday evening next, in the City Hall Park, Brooklyn. Messrs. Ludlow, [illegible], and others, have promised to speak.

A meeting of the friends of Gerrit Smith was held in the South Third-street Congregational Church, Thursday evening. There was a respectable attendance.

FAIR.—The Fair for the benefit of the "Ladies of the Visitation" will close at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 22.

[illegible] U. S. 5s. 1865	102⅞	500 Harlem Railroad	13
[illegible] Tennessee 6s. '90	94	150 do.	12⅞
[illegible] do.	94⅞	500 Reading Railroad.b3	51⅞
[illegible] Virginia 6s.	95⅞	400 do. b3	51⅞
[illegible] Missouri 6s.	89⅞	1000 do.	51⅞
[illegible] do.	89⅞	50 do. s30	50⅞
[illegible] Ohio 6s. '86	108	1000 do. s60	50⅞
[illegible] Louisiana 6s.	94⅞	200 do. s10	51
[illegible] do.	95	300 do. new	50⅞
[illegible] Cal. St. 7s. W. Bds.	88	400 do. s30	50⅞
[illegible] City 6s. '87	92	20 Mill. and Miss. R.R.	16⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	92	100 do.	16⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	106	50 Mich. Cent. R. s60	57
[illegible]	79	125 do.	57⅞
[illegible] ct. bs.	71	50 do. s10	57⅞
[illegible] 2d m.	73	50 do. s60	57⅞
[illegible] M. G. R. 8 p. ct.		100 do.	57⅞
[illegible]	98⅞	100 do. b30	58
[illegible]		50 do. b30	58⅞
[illegible] Cen. R. R. bs.	93⅞	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	24⅞
[illegible]		500 do.	24⅞
[illegible]		50 do. s30	24⅞
[illegible]		50 do. s60	24⅞
[illegible]		438 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	54⅞
[illegible] Clev. & Tol. I. B.	87⅞	50 do. b30	54⅞
[illegible] Mag. Bs.	67	275 do.	54⅞
[illegible]	95	50 do. s30	53⅞
[illegible] Ocean Bank	95	50 Panama R. R. s60	119
[illegible] Amer. Ex. Bank	110⅞	100 do.	119⅞
[illegible] Continental Bank	100	100 do. b60	119⅞
[illegible] Commonwealth Bk.	97⅞	25 do. b30	119
[illegible] Gas Co.	103	150 do. b60	119
[illegible]		50 Ill. Cen. R. R. s30	82⅞
[illegible] Coal Co.	79	150 do.	64
[illegible]	103	100 do.	83⅞
[illegible]	105⅞	400 Galena & Chic. R. R.	82⅞
[illegible] New-Jersey Zinc	6⅞	50 do. b60	82⅞
[illegible]	7	75 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅞
[illegible] City L. Co.	9⅞	100 do.	34⅞
[illegible] Cen. R. R.	85⅞	100 do. s30	34⅞
[illegible]		200 Chi. & R. Is. R.	68⅞
[illegible]		200 do. b15	68⅞
[illegible] Hudson River R. R.		70 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4⅞
[illegible]		100 do.	4⅞
[illegible] Indiana & Cin. R. R.	60		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] Ohio St. 6s. '86	103⅞	25 Erie Railroad	15⅞
[illegible] Tenn. 6s. '90	94⅞	1500 Reading RR. s10	51⅞
[illegible] N. C. State 6s.	97⅞	50 do.	51⅞
[illegible] Virginia 6s.	95⅞	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	57⅞
[illegible] Mo. State 6s.	89⅞	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s.	93	50 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	100	100 do. b30	53⅞
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	300 do.	53⅞
[illegible] LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds	27⅞	150 do.	53⅞
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank	110⅞	150 do. s10	53⅞
[illegible] Park Bank	105	50 do.	53⅞
[illegible] New-Jersey Zinc	7⅞	650 Gal. & Chic. R. b60	82⅞
[illegible] Pacific Mail SS. Co.	105⅞	50 do.	82⅞
[illegible] do. b10	105⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅞
[illegible] do.	105⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	68⅞
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	79⅞	50 do.	68⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅞	150 La C. & Mil. R.	4⅞
[illegible] do.	85⅞	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
[illegible] do. b60	85⅞	25 Stonington R. R.	60
[illegible] do. b7	85⅞		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] San. City [illegible]	43	10 Am. Express Co.	96
[illegible]		10 Amer. Coal Co.	6⅞
[illegible]	65	200 Amer. Guano Co.	8⅞
[illegible]		163 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4⅞
[illegible]	88⅞	20 Bank of America	113
[illegible]	68	5 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	151⅞
[illegible]	60	3 East River F. I. Co.	101⅞
[illegible] Bank	94⅞	10 Tradesman's Bank	152
[illegible]		25 Am. Exchange Bk.	110⅞
[illegible] Chatham Bank	95⅞	25 Bank State of N.Y.	105
[illegible] F. Ins. Co.	96⅞	15 Bank of New-York	109⅞
[illegible] Ins. Co.	97⅞	20 Gebl. Fire Ins. Co.	102
[illegible] F. Ins. Co.	170		

FRIDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Europa's mails from England to Oct. 9, which were delivered here this morning, are anticipated by a later dispatch, by four days, from the Galway steamer at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The publication of this news, which, financially, is probably the most buoyant we have yet received, had the effect to further stimulate our Stock Exchange, as well as to increase the anxiety of private money lenders to employ their surplus means even at the lowest rates of interest now prevailing on demand loans. The advance in Consols to 98⅞ ₩ cent., according to the latest London dispatch, occurred on the eve of the payment of the heavy quarterly dividends on a large class of the public funds, and on the eve also of the weekly meeting of the Court of Bank Directors, at which it seemed not improbable that the rate of discount would be marked down to 2½ ₩ cent. From the return of Wednesday, Oct. 6, it would appear that the Bank is barely able at 3 ₩ cent. to sustain a discount line of $75,000,000, (£15,122,081,) although holding a stock of bullion of $97,630,000. The following are the figures compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,411,449	Decrease	£445,421
Other deposits	11,914,039	Increase	271,062
Rest	3,710,190	Increase	9,125
Government securities	11,131,089	Increase	150,000
Other securities	15,122,081	Decrease	712,419
Notes unemployed	12,[illegible]250	Decrease	101,240

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,822,[illegible], being an increase of £315,1[illegible], and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,5[illegible]475, showing an increase of £235,[illegible], when compared with the preceding return.

The Discount Brokers are doing but little to-day in the way of mercantile bills. Most of the good paper offered is taken up at Bank. The Stock Brokers get Money, on call, at from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury for Customs are $69,000. The disbursements from the office are $162,922 in excess of all receipts, reducing the balance this afternoon to $9,791,856. The payments into the Shoe and Leather Bank, (office of the City Chamberlain,) since Friday last for City Taxes amount to $2,214,815. The Exchanges for the European packet sailing to-morrow were done to-day at 109¾@110 for bank bills on London, and 109¼@109½ for merchant bills. Francs are cheaper, ranging 5.16¼f.@5.12½f. to the dollar.

The new Board of Directors of the Erie Company organized this afternoon by the reëlection of Mr. Charles Moran as President, and Mr. Samuel Marsh as Vice-President. The subject of salaries was not finally disposed of.

A heavy day's work was done at the Stock Exchange, the business, as will be seen by reference to the printed list of sales, being pretty widely distributed between the Bond and Share securities. As State Stocks advance, and the offerings decline, there is more inquiry for the various Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board, and the demand was assisted to-day, and prices stiffened, by some English orders at hand *per Europa*. Illinois Central Construction Bonds also feel the good effect of the removal of the assignment of October, 1857, which was known early in the day among the friends of the office. The Bonds brought 93 ₩ cent. this afternoon. Tennessee 6s rose to 94½; Missouris leave off 89 bid; Virginias, 95⅞. The Bonds of the New-York Central were again advanced, the old Convertibles to 106 ₩ cent., new 7s sold at par, and the 6 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund at 93 ₩ cent. The 8 ₩ cents of Michigan Central rose to 96½ ₩ cent. ex-dividend. Hudson River, Wabash Valley and Cleveland and Toledo Bonds, and the unsecured issues of the Erie were all in better demand. The first mortgage of the Cleveland and Toledo sold privately at 80 ₩ cent., after having been neglected for some time at 70@75 ₩ cent. La Crosse Land Grants rose to 27½ ₩ cent. A parcel of Ohio State sixes due in 1860 brought 102¼ ₩ cent, and the New Federal fives 104½ interest from next January. For the Brooklyn Water sixes 101¼ ₩ cent. was bid.

On the Share list there was great eagerness shown before and at the early session of the Brokers to buy New-York Central at 85⅞@¾ and this feeling, though less strong, continued at the Second Board, at 85⅞@¾, closing 85⅞ bid, against 85@85⅞ on Thursday. The sales of the day are about 5,000 shares. As much as 86 ₩ cent. was paid in the morning before the first registered sales. Next to this the stock of the Reading Company was firmest, closing at 51⅞ ₩ cent. There were also heavy dealings in Rock Island, the prices, as on yesterday, quite unsettled. The advantage of the *Bull* account was partially lost in the afternoon, when the *Bear* sellers were offering fresh contracts at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. The sellers of Galena also pressed the stock at 82½ ₩ cent. They report that the old President, Mr. Turner, dissatisfied with the recent refusal of the stockholders to incur new obligations for a bridge across the Mississippi, has resigned. This information is not directly authentic, but if true, *and for the cause assigned*, the stockholders will scarcely be the losers by the change. It is about time that Railway stockholders, generally, should assert the right of restraining new expenditures, which imply an increase of debt. They were invited by circular to do so in this instance, and simply, but respectfully, by a vote of 21,000 shares to 4,000 shares, advised against the proposed measure. The Vice-President of the Company is Mr. W. J. McAlpine. The preference shares of the Michigan Southern rose to 54½ at the early Board, but fall off to 53¾ in the afternoon. Several of our cotemporaries represent that a dividend on this stock has been declared. This is premature. There is no probability of such a declaration, in the usual sense. The most that is claimed is that the gross income of the current year, about $1,900,000 or $2,000,000, will cover the operating expenses, interest upon the debts of all classes, and sinking fund, and leave from 5 to 10 ₩ cent. to the credit of the preference shareholders, to which in some shape they will be entitled after the final adjustment of the old embarrassments of the Company, for which the Securities on hand are likely to be more than ample as their market value improves. Pensylvania Coal Shares improved 2 ₩ cent.; Delaware and Hudson is at par, seller 60 days. Panama steady, at 119; and Pacific Mail strong, at 105⅞@105½ ₩ cent. The general market closed steady.

Of American Stocks in London. Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite writes:

"Since our last, the market for American Securities has remained steady, with a fair, though not a large business doing: the chief demand still continues to be for well known States' Stocks, and first class Railroad Bonds. Illinois Shares have been firm, in anticipation of the Scrip dividend, which is estimated at from $2@$4 ₩ share in market value."

We hear to-day that the Illinois Central Company have resumed their due payments on the unfunded obligations which were provided for under the assignment made just one year ago in the midst of the crisis. The assignment has thus been released. It covered originally $5,300,000 indebtedness, the liquidation of which, through the financial embarrassments of the past year, will no doubt be the source of hearty congratulation among the stockholders, here and in England. The London deputation who have recently been over the road in Illinois and examined also the conduct of the New-York office, have returned home, and it is understood with a very satisfactory report. It is not unlikely, from the commanding interest in both the Stock and Bonds of the concern now held in England, that any future financial arrangement which may be necessary to the good credit of the Company, will be made by the London Committee of proprietors.

The "blue-book" of the Bank Committee having just been printed for the British Parliament, our London Correspondent has gathered from the evidence of Mr. Fleming, manager of the Western Bank of Scotland, the particulars of the connection of that establishment with Messrs. J. Lee & Co., of this City. This connection had already existed several years when, in the Summer of last year, Messrs. Lee & Co. proposed that they should take the name of agents of the bank, as another house in New-York had in respect of the City of Glasgow Bank, being under the impression that such a step could enable them to sell their bills upon the Western Bank more freely. The Directors, however, after hearing Mr. James Lee's views and explanations, came to the following resolutions: "*First*, with reference to the form of documents proposed to be used by James Lee & Co. in issuing credits on the Western Bank, and to the legal opinion thereon of Mr. Blatchford, an eminent lawyer in New-York, the directors do not approve of Messrs. Lee & Co. being described as agents for the bank, they being merely ordinary customers and correspondents. Secondly, in regard to the securities, already and to be hereafter, taken by Messrs. J. Lee & Co. for behoof of the bank, it is to be clearly understood that these are held by that firm solely in the character of trustees for the bank, and subject at all times to the orders of the Board; but the Directors, while they repose every confidence in the integrity and honor of Messrs. J. Lee & Co. in thus allowing the securities to remain in their custody, deem it expedient and in accordance with the bank's rules, that periodical reports shall be made to them upon these documents. With this view the directors desire that once every two months an abstract of the securities then in J. Lee & Co.'s custody shall be made out, describing their nature and value; which list shall be compared with the securities themselves by Mr. Blatchford, or, failing him, such other person as may be named by the Board; and a certificate by him appended thereto, stating that the attestor has then actually seen these securities in Messrs. J. Lee & Co.'s possession, and finds them to agree with the abstract; such certified bi-monthly list to be sent to the Western Bank at Glasgow for the directors' information, commencing the transmission as at 1st July, 1857." In the statement of liabilities of the Western Bank, reported upon by a Committee of shareholders six months after the foregoing resolutions were passed, there is the items, "Credits on account of foreign customs, past due," and "Ditto, current," which Mr. Fleming stated to represent the account of Lee & Co., amounting together to £370,520, against which securities were held in New-York under the cognisance of Mr. Blatchford. These securities consisted, to a great extent, of railway bonds and current bills receivable. With respect to the nature of these transactions, Mr. Fleming gave the following evidence, in answer to the interrogation of Mr. G. C. Glyn, the banker, who was a member of the Committee: "It appears to me that, in many cases, the credits established by Lee upon the Western Bank have been modes of raising money for the purpose of constructing American railways, and for speculation in stocks in New-York. A party came to Lee & Co., and said, I want to raise a certain sum of money. After negotiating and arranging the security which was to be lodged, Lee & Co. gave him a letter addressed to the Western Bank of Scotland, stating that they had opened a credit upon the bank in favor of the party named in the letter, and requesting the bank to honor the drafts of that party in virtue of that letter of credit. The view which I have all along entertained of the position of Lee & Co. as regards the Western Bank was, that the Bank was under no legal obligation to act upon this credit; that it was a mere request; that the Western Bank had never given to Lee & Co. an authority which would bind the Bank upon the issuing of this letter of credit. The individual to whom the credit was given either drew upon the Bank, or indorsed the letter of credit to Lee & Co., who then drew upon the Bank themselves, and sold the bills in the exchange market. The parties who were bound to provide for the drafts either paid Lee & Co. the money, or the credits were renewed. A legitimate portion of this business was done on account of traders in New-York who have connection with this country, and who came over to buy goods here; it was a mode by which they made their payments satisfactorily to the parties from whom they purchased on this side." The advantage which the Western had in these operations was a commission of ½ per cent. "For that commission," said Mr. Glyn, "they ran all the risk, and came under certain cash advances also!" and the witness replied that, according to the correspondence between Mr. Taylor (his predecessor) and Mr. Lee, Lee & Co. were bound to relieve the Western Bank of the loss upon the account to the extent of a half; and he added, that the Bank had been in cash advance upon the account for some years back. Mr. Robertson, Cashier of the Royal Bank in Edinburg, observes that, so long as matters went fair, the banks might not require to be much in advance; but a severe monetary crisis occurring in America, remittances were not forthcoming to meet the acceptances of the banks, which had to come under large advances, and look for reimbursement to the securities held in New-York in connection with the original credits. Both the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank were in the habit of accepting four months' inland bills drawn from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, in respect of these credits, a system which was condemned by all the other banks in Scotland, and by the Bank of England, as totally opposed to the principles of safe banking.

In reference to the condition of the unfortunate affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the last steamer:

"The next topic of importance has been the further disgraceful revelations in the progress of the liquidation of the Western Bank of Scotland. The ruin it has spread through Glasgow is beyond anything experienced from any financial disaster during the last twenty years. Thirteen hundred families held investments in the concern, which, in many cases, constituted the sole dependence of aged professional men, widows, and orphan daughters. The total paid-up capital was equal to $7,500,000, and a year or two before the failure the price of shares of $250 was $400. When the stoppage occurred it was seen that the whole of that property was swept away, and that those who had nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was hoped, however, that this would be the worst. In a little further time it transpired that there would be a deficiency of $1,500,000, in addition to the loss of the whole capital. A call of $125 per share was accordingly enforced on all who had anything left. This was finally paid in June last. A lull then intervened, and it was supposed the end of the mischief was known. Gradually, however, it crept out that fresh misery would be entailed, and it was also stated that in the progress of investigation it had been discovered that the delinquencies of all concerned in the management could be traced back for many years. Still it was believed that any new contribution that would be demanded from the unhappy shareholders, would be comparatively moderate. Complete astonishment was therefore excited the day before yesterday, when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being $1,500,000, had proved to be $7,000,000, and that upon each share a fresh payment of $500 would be required within twenty-four days."

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, which we gave yesterday, contained some errors. Below we give a correct statement for the nine months ending Sept. 30 last:

1858.	Earnings.	Expenses.
January	$7[illegible] 23	$41,324 26
February	[illegible] 49	37,313 22
March	[illegible] 96	44,110 25
April	[illegible] 31	30,747 15
May	[illegible] 26	40,479 51
June	[illegible] 42	45,896 24
July	[illegible] 70	37,302 33
August	112,12[illegible] 04	48,110 63
September, (estimated)	115,709 31	45,000 00
Total	$807,[illegible] 78	$390,[illegible] 81
Net		$417,314 97

Earnings same time in '57, $873,036 85
Expenses same time in '57, 512,660 21—net. 359,376 64
Net gain over 1857, for nine months. $57,938 33

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Morse & Co., offering for sale $250,000 of the 10 ₩ cent. semi-annual coupon bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,083,271	$814,211	$943,592
Thrown on market	991,630	202,761	1,014,420
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$81,320,300	$86,809,789	$50,426,[illegible]
Thrown on market	81,309,[illegible]	79,983,924	58,212,110

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	785	$379,[illegible]	47	$16,712	170	$54,245
Man. of Cotton	508	131,[illegible]	68	11,480	151	23,2[illegible]
Man. of Silk	416	311,106	17	12,365	11	11,[illegible]
Man. of Flax	629	1[illegible]	110	23,010	95	21,391
Miscellaneous	121	[illegible]	19	4,311	186	27,837
Total	2,[illegible]	$872,814	250	$67,778	612	$138,614
		67,778				875,814

Total Entered... $943,592 Total Marketed $1,014,428

Messrs. Thompson Brothers report the Land Warrant Market steady, so that the wide margin between the buying and selling rates is no longer necessary. They quote to-day an approximation of two cents per acre, viz:

	Buying.		Selling.
40 acres, per acre	[illegible]	40 acres, per acre	[illegible]
80 acres, per acre	[illegible]	80 acres, per acre	[illegible]
120 acres, per acre	[illegible]	120 acres, per acre	7[illegible]
160 acres, per acre	80	160 acres, per acre	82

CITY BANK CAPITAL—Sept. 29.

Bk. of New-York	$3,[illegible]	Chatham	$[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	People's	4[illegible]
Merchants'	2,466,675	Bk. of N. America	1,0[illegible]
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Irving	500,000
Bk. of America	3,000,000	Metropolitan	4,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Citizens'	400,070
City	1,000,000	Grocers'	240,000
North River	816,000	Nassau	979,200
Tradesman's	800,000	East River	2[illegible]
Fulton	600,000	Market	1,000,000
Chemical	300,000	Saint Nicholas	748,000
Merch. Exchange	1,[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	1,500,000
National	1,500,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	Continental	1,970,200
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	Bk. of Com'wealth	750,000
Greenwich	200,000	Oriental	300,000
Leath. Manufact's'	600,000	Marine	6[illegible]
Seventh Ward	500,000	Atlantic	400,000
Bk. State of N. Y.	2,000,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000
Am. Exchange	4,[illegible]	Park	2,000,000
Mech. Bkg. Asso'n	316,000	Artisans'	600,000
Bk. of Commerce	5,[illegible]	Dry Dock	200,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	1[illegible]
Ocean	1,000,000	Bull's Head	1[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. County	2[illegible]
Pacific	422,700		
Bk. of the Republic	2,000,000	Total	$67,[illegible]

Capital as per report June 19, 1858 ... 67,[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY BANKS—OCTOBER.

	July.	October.
Capital	$7,[illegible]	$7,[illegible]
Circulation	4,[illegible]	4,112,[illegible]
Deposits	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other debts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discounts	12,411,114	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due by other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes, checks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.—FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

Messrs. Bleecker & Co. have sent to us the following report of sales to-day:

Three-story brick house and lot No. 8 First-street, lot 19 feet [illegible] inches by 80 feet—$4,600; three-story brick house and lot northeast corner Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue—$6,625; house and lot southwest corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, lot 29 feet by 87 feet 6 inches—$6,500.

We have heretofore stated there is an active inquiry for lots around about the Park. This activity is daily on the increase.

Mr. Samuel Breman has just sold, for A. W. Griswold, Esq., four lots—two on Fifth-avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street, and two adjoining in the rear, north side of the same street, for the sum of $15,000. The buyer, Thos. C. Smith, Esq., was offered, and promptly refused, a check of $500 for his bargain, before he had touched pen to paper.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have just sold six lots—three north side Sixty-fifth-street, 425 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and three south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $1,250 ₩ lot. Peter Morris, Esq., to Mr. Davis.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	100	$67,639	Shawls	64	$34,184
Carpeting	74	19,265	Gloves	3	1,139
Cloths	29	16,184	Lastings	10	4,510
Coatings	3	517	Braids & B.	10	2,361
Worsteds	127	46,707	Blankets	26	6,079
Merinos	1	780	Hose	8	3,213
De Laines	83	19,928	Worsted Yarn	29	8,264
Cot. Worsted	189	61,572	Total	785	$379,[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	303	$81,480	Hdkfs	20	$4,423
Colored	96	19,500	Spool	62	13,387
Emb. Muslins	6	4,948	Velvets	4	962
Prints	28	6,042	Hose	39	4,340
Laces	51	16,507	Total	508	$131,[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	130	$124,970	Silk Worsted	60	21,642
Ribbons	62	49,[illegible]	Silk and Linen	2	1,172
Cravats	17	[illegible]	Velvets	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Vestings	2	495	Braids & B.	17	10,325
Plushes	5	5,175	Crapes	13	7,464
Shawls	2	678	Silk & Cotton	34	10,026
Laces	[illegible]	20,[illegible]	Raw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total				416	$311,106

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	[illegible]	$[illegible]	Thread	[illegible]	$15,[illegible]
Laces	3	3,105	Linen & Cotton	[illegible]	10,460
Handkerchiefs	7	4,[illegible]	Total	629	$[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	34	$[illegible]	Embroideries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millinery	5	1,4[illegible]	Coll., Cuffs, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feath. & Flow's	12	[illegible]	Kid Gloves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Gloves	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total				121	[illegible]

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	5	$[illegible]	Shawls	[illegible]	$2,193
Worsteds	10	3,439	Blankets	14	1,960
Cott. Worsted	15	6,164	Total	47	$16,712

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	30	$2,466	Spool	12	$3,165
Colored	20	4,744	Hose	1	139
Laces	5	966	Total	68	$11,480

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	2	$1,745	Braids, B.	3	$2,[illegible]
Cravats	1	310	Raw	1	1,679
Laces	10	4,740	Total	17	$12,365

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	100	$21,355	Thread	2	$556
Lin. Cotton	8	1,089	Total	110	$23,010

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	17	$4,149	Clothing	2	$62
Total				19	$4,311

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	12	$7,442	Gloves	1	$360
Carpeting	29	4,515	Braids	3	1,073
Coatings	2	835	Blankets	6	1,062
Worsteds	56	18,966	Hose	4	724
Cott. Worst'ds.	54	12,2[illegible]	Total	170	$54,245
Shawls	9	6,2[illegible]			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	48	$9,[illegible]	Gloves	1	$114
Colored	48	8,578	Spool	26	836
Prints	4	828	Hose	5	3,1[illegible]
Handkerchiefs	2	318	Total	151	$23,2[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	6	$21,[illegible]	Braids	1	$850
Silk & Worsted	3	729	Crapes	1	771
Total				11	$11,9[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	75	$18,621	Sewing Cotton	19	$2,[illegible]
Thread	1	151	Total	95	$21,391

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	116	$2[illegible]	Matting	64	$[illegible]
Corsets	3	1,418	Total	186	$27,837

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR, Ohio, $5 25. WHEAT firm. CORN, 78c.@80c. for old White; and 80c.@82c. for Yellow. WHISKY steady, at 22¼c.@23c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged—market dull. COFFEE buoyant.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 22.

BREADSTUFFS dull, with a declining tendency. FLOUR declined 12c.@25c. WHEAT declined 2c. CORN—sales at 84c. PROVISIONS dull; SIDES, 9c.; SHOULDERS, 7c. LARD dull at 11c.@12c. WHISKY firm at 22c.@22½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

COTTON—sales to-day 1,100 bales at 11½c. for good Middling, and 11⅞c.@12c. for Middling fair. The sales of the week add up 15,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 21.

COTTON dull and easier; sales to-day 700 bales. The sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales, and the receipts 20,000. Stock 50,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 22.

COTTON active; sales to-day 11,500 bales at 11⅞c.@11¾c. for Middling; the sales of the week sum up 50,000 bales, and the receipts 60,000; the stock is 173,500 bales, against 104,500 last year; the receipts up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, are 90,000 bales ahead. SUGAR, 6⅞c. MOLASSES improved; sales at 31c. FLOUR, $5 50. New-York HAY, $16 50. Rio COFFEE, 10⅞c.; sales of the week, 9,750 bags; stock, 29,500 bags, against 127,000 last year. *Freights*—Cotton to Havre, 1c., and to Liverpool, ⅜d.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT declining and very quiet; Chicago Spring held at 72½c., and some inquiry at 70c. CORN nominally 68c.@80c. No sales of OATS. RYE and BARLEY also quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 32c., Wheat 10c., Corn 9½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,300 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,800 bushels Wheat, 12,700 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet, and declined 1c. CORN quiet, and declined 1c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—13,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR dull and prices irregular; $4 20@$4 60 for superfine, and $4 75@$5 15 for extra. WHISKY active, at 18⅞c. MESS PORK, $15. HOGS quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 22.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives advanced ⅛ ₩ cent.; sales at 95, which is still bid for large lots. Reading Railroad, 25⅞; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	Oct. 26
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 30
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 3
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 3

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 9
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 18
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 20
America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 23
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 23

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Palestine, from London—Jas. Mitchell and lady, Horace Hunt, W. C. Hall, G. D. Cooper, J. H. Raymond and lady, J. W. Harper and family, Mrs. E. Walker, Miss Walker, J. A. Ubsdell, J. D. Hague, C. Meyer, of New-York; Mrs. Sheddell, H. M. Adley, of London; Chas. H. Haile, of Tennessee; J. Y. Kimball, of Massachusetts, and 25 in the steerage.

In bark Trojan, from Turk's Island—F. Aguessaille and child, J. Hennier and 2 children, F. M. Espalliest, M. Cusaroo, Capt. L. C. Robinson, (late of schr. C. M. Laverly, wrecked at Turk's Island,) sister and son.

In schr. Wm. L. Richardson, *from Arecibo*—Mrs. B. A. Bayley, (captain's wife.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon rises... 5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 8 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Penn, Sayer, Philadelphia.

Ships Universe, Dewar, Savannah, Williams & Guion; N. Biddle, Eyre, Savannah, E. E. Taylor; Hart, Stafford, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Lindsay, (Dewd.,) Gottenburg, Glasgow, Funch & Meincke; E. Bliss, (Br.,) Washington, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs M. Kendall, Morton, St. Mary's, Peck, Church & Co.; Jaffa, (Br.,) Douglas, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; G. W. Worthington, Parris, St. Kitt's, Thompson & Hunter; A. Sprague, Smith, Rio Grande, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Trade Wind, Reed, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Emily Kerr, Martin, St. Thomas, Handy & Everett; A. M. Edwards, Edwards, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Faust, Mosiander, Philadelphia, McCready, Mott & Co.; Robin, Wallace, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; B. English, Blivin, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; T. Dennison, Hathaway, Gonaives, Post & Small; Red Eagle, Clark, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Monte Christo, Stoddart, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Signal, Briggs, Newport, ——; F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence, McKenny; Willard, Buckingham, Newport, ——.

Barge Michigan, Richards, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. to S. L. Mitchell & Son. Tuesday, at 10:15, 25 miles from Tybee, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta; at 12 M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia; Thursday, at 12:20, lat. 37 35, lon. 74 44, exchanged signals with steamship Marion; at 5 P. M., passed a bark bd. N., showing private signal, red, with white T.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship J. C. Boynton, Theobaud, Bremen Sept. 6, with mdse. to master.

Ship Palestine, (packet,) Tinker, London, and Isle of Wight Sept. 21, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Fanny Forrester, Blish, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. Has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy weather from W. to N. W., and cold. Oct. 5, lat. 45 13, lon. 50 37, saw a ship's long-boat—could not see any one in it; saw large quantities of lumber; supposed some ship to have had her decks swept. Oct. 1, lat. 42 27, lon. 57 12, saw a screw steamer stg. N. E.

Bark Palermo, Ingham, Palermo 53 ds., and Gibraltar Sept. 2, with fruit and 9 cabin passengers to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has had a succession of light, westerly winds; has been on soundings, becalmed, 5 ds. Sept. 13, off the Western Islands, in a gale from westward, stove quarter-boat, and received some other light damage. Sept. 30, in lat. 33 20, lon. 37 50, spoke bark Medford, of and from Boston, for California, 21 ds. out; had been dismasted, in the line gale of Sept. 13; had nothing standing but foremast and topmast, and mizzenmast and topmast. Was standing in for the Western Islands—wanted no assistance; all well.

Bark Trojan, Conant, Turk's Island 6th inst., with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Sarah Bernice, Clark, Machias, with lumber, bound to Alexandria, Va.

Brig J. Nickerson, Dennis, with coal, bound to Fort Richmond, S. I.

Brig Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Pennieton, Turk's Island Oct. 6, with salt to McCall & Frith. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Wm. Nichols, Strout, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Larch, Wilson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Quiver, (Br., of London,) Graham, Denia Sept. 13, with fruit to George Wallis & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Richardson, Bayley, Arecibo, P. R., Oct. [illegible], with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Oct. 20, 12 miles N. N. E. from Absecom, spoke schr. John Aumack, bound for Wilmington.

Schr. G. P. Williams, (Br.,) Hamilton, Hillsboro, N. B., [illegible] ds., with plaster to Mr. Tompkins.

Schr. Antelope, (Br.,) Doughty, Welchpool, N. B., [illegible] ds., with fish to Jos Frye.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Bogardus & Tall.

Schr. Wave, Langdon, Addison 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rising Sun, Rosy, Addison 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Wilson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Leonidas, Small, Salem, via Gloucester 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. George & Emily, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mountain Wave, Greenfield, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal to Randolph & Skidmore.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to order.

Schr. Elizabeth, Cahoon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Nimrod, Weston, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Copia, Hoare, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Oriental, Chase, Machias 6 ds., plaster to master.

Schr. R. Law, Lanphear, East Greenwich, in ballast.

Schr. Willis Putnam, Chase, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Dickey, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. L. Robinson, Davis, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. T. B. Abell, Andrews, Connecticut River, stone.

Schr. J. English, Neal, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Chatham, with fish.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. M. Price, Blizzard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ethan Allen, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. H. E. Chave, Meyers, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Almira T., Gandy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Compliance, Briggs, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth, Davis, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Henrietta, Braman, Newport, for Mobile.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr. Pessenden, Hooper, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. J. Mansell, Kelly, New-Bedford, with lumber.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to S. Kenny.

BELOW—Brig Sarah Stark, from Matanzas. Brig Laura, lumber-loaded.

WIND—During the day, light from N. E., with fog.

Memoranda.

E. C. Root, Anthony & Co., have issued No. XII of their Supplement to the Marine Register, for the current volume. It is neatly got up, and contains a list of vessels not before placed on the Register.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Accounts from Calcutta inform us that the ship St. Pierre, previously reported ashore, had been floated off, and arrived. The ship Walpole, hence for Boston, being leaky, was beached near Saugor lighthouse, and it was feared, would become a wreck. Cargo was being discharged. The steamship North American, from Quebec, which arrived here, struck on a sunken rock, on the 27th Sept., which caused her forward compartment to fill with water.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 22.—The brig Lounge, dismasted at sea, and waterlogged, was towed in over the bar by a pilot-boat.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter.)

Capt. Quig, late of the bark Phantom, of Philadelphia arrived at this port in the steamer Black Warrior, from Havana. The following are the particulars of the loss of his vessel:

The bark Phantom loaded at Richmond, Va., with flour, and was bound to Pernambuco and a market. She left the Capes of Virginia Aug. 27, and had moderate breezes from the eastward till Sept. 17, sea time, in lat. 22 10 N., and lon. 45 30 W.; that day commenced with moderate breezes from N. E., and passing clouds; at 4 P. M., furled royals and topgallantsails; at 8 P. M., strong gale, double reefed the topsails and hauled the mainsail up; at 6 P. M., gale increasing, close reefed the topsails and furled foresail, foretopsail, jib, and mainsail, and hove the bark to under close-reefed maintopsail, main spencer, fore spencer, and foretopmast-staysail; at 9 P. M., wind N., and blowing very heavy, split fore-spencer and foretopmast-staysail, and carried away the main spencer gaff; got the head of the sail down and secured it well; at 11 P. M., the maintopsail blew completely away, the wind N. N. W., and blowing a perfect hurricane, but the bark behaving nobly; at midnight, tremendous sea running; got all ready to cut away the masts, when there appeared to be a lull; at 1 A. M. a tremendous heavy flaw struck the bark; I immediately ordered the masts to be cut away, but before the order could be executed she was knocked on her beam-ends, and went completely over and filled; all hands got on the outer port side of the bark, and cut the lanyards of the rigging, when the masts broke off, and she righted; all got on board again, on the cabin, and secured ourselves to the stump of the mizzen-mast, except the cook and steward, who were in the cabin, at the time the bark capsized, and were never seen afterward. After the bark righted, the sea made a complete wash over her, nothing remaining out of the water except the top of the cabin and the topgallant forecastle; all our water and provisions were washed overboard—losing everything. In the cabin and in the store-room under the quarter-deck everything was destroyed and washed overboard. The hurricane had hardly capsized the bark before it shifted into S. W., and blew with equal if not more violence. We remained on the wreck from Sept. 17 till noon of the 21st, without a drop of water, and but little provisions of any sort, when we were taken off by the Spanish brig Isla, Capt. Arrupee, and brought into Havana. Capt. Arrupee treated us with great kindness, and words are inadequate to express our thanks to him.

DANL. QUIG.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. bark Witch, Hallman, Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22—In port, 26 ships, 7 barks, and 2 brigs.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22—Arr. ships John Ravenel, fm. Antwerp; Uncle Joe, from New-York; bark Avola, fm. Boston. In port, 18 ships, 12 barks, and 6 brigs.

NORFOLK, Oct. 22—Arr. Br. brig Hope, 21 ds. from St. Thomas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22—Arr. ships Kentuckian, fm. Liverpool; Frank Flint, John Parsons, and South Carolina, from New-York; Baden, from Havre; bark Harriet, from Rockland.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, Oct. 1, brigs Nuevitas, Nelson, from New-Haven, for Arecibo, to sail 4th; L. & W. Armstrong, Thompson, from do., for Turk's Island Oct. 2.

At Turk's Island, Oct. 6, barks Virginia, for New-York in 8 ds.; Nugget, (Br.,) for New-York in 8 ds.

VERMIN DESTROYER.

MEYER'S

MIRACULOUS

VERMIN DESTROYER,

FOR THE DESTRUCTION AND EXTIRPATION OF

RATS,

MICE,

COCKROACHES,

BUGS,

FLEAS,

ANTS,

MOSQUITOS,

MOTHS,

GARDEN INSECTS, &c.,

WITHOUT THE USE OF POISON.

The chemical preparations known under the above title for the last twenty-two years, in almost all parts of the Old World, and now introduced into the United States, where they have already met with a triumphant success, have acquired for their inventor and Manufacturer a world-wide celebrity. His [illegible] have been employed by the Courts of Russia, England, France, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, Naples, &c., &c., from most of which he has received honorary titles and appointments, [illegible].

The Medical Faculties of the most celebrated European Universities have examined these preparations, and in their reports declared them to be "perfectly

INNOXIOUS TO MAN AND THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS."

The effect of his remedies is truly miraculous, and uninfluenced by climate, season or time, as has been proved by his practical experience of twenty-two years' standing, in different parts of the globe.

The time of redemption for all cities, towns, warehouses, markets, farms and gardens, infested with any kind of Vermin, has therefore come. MEYER'S preparations destroy the unwelcome intruders without mercy or fail; his art has brought death to millions of them in the Old World, and from this day the [illegible] of all housekeepers, merchants, shipping-men, and husbandmen in the New World, will be

NO MORE VERMIN.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER IS AT HAND.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of New-York Mr. MEYER will make annual CONTRACTS with the proprietors of houses, manufactories, [illegible] houses, granaries, breweries and gardens, [illegible] tenants of public buildings, hospitals, [illegible] ons, station-houses, &c., &c., by which he [illegible] purify their establishments from all sorts of [illegible].

KEEP THEM FREE FROM IT PERMANENTLY.

The General Depôt for "Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer" is located at

NO. 512 BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.

Where contracts may be made, and where the various preparations, together with detailed instructions for using them, may be had for prices from Twenty-five Cents to one Dollar.

General Agent for all the United States and the Canadas is

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist,

No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

The preparations will also be sold by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

By the following documents, it will be seen that the above-made statements are borne out by the most reliable evidence of official indorsements.

CERTIFICATES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1858.

Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, having proposed to remove Vermin from the City Prison, Centre-st., by means of his expulsive remedy, this is to certify that he has performed the same in a most satisfactory manner, in the extermination of Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Lice, Roaches, &c.

(Signed) WASHINGTON SMITH, President.

(Signed) ANTHONY DUGRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1858.

Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, having proposed to remove vermin from Bellevue Hospital, by means of his expulsive remedy, this is to certify that he has performed the same in a most satisfactory manner, in the destruction of Bed-bugs, Roaches, &c.

(Signed.) WASHINGTON SMITH, President.

ANTHONY DUGRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. NAVAL INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1858.

This is to certify that JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, has, by the use of his preparations, driven all the Rats from Government Store No. 4, of this Department, which was infested with these destructive animals, and that I witnessed an extraordinary destruction of Cockroaches by Mr. MEYER. Although, when he applied his Powder about their places of resort, only a few were seen, soon after, in less than fifteen minutes, the floor of the room was literally covered with them, some already dead, others dying, and I feel assured that, by a few applications of his Chemical Powder, (which is certainly very efficacious,) Mr. MEYER would entirely rid a house of these obnoxious insects.

(Signed.) JNO. B. [illegible], Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York, July [illegible], 1858.

JOSEPH MEYER, Esq.: Sir—Upon the reception of your remedy for the destruction of Vermin, Mice, &c., I ordered its application in some of the Station-houses, and take pleasure in communicating to you that it proved perfectly successful in exterminating these annoyances. I cheerfully commend its use to housekeepers as a sovereign remedy, when infested by these troublesome intruders.

Yours respectfully, F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

NEW-YORK, No. [illegible], July [illegible], 1858.

This is to certify, that Joseph Meyer, Esq., Practical Chemist, has used this exterminating powder for the destruction of Vermin in our two dwelling-houses, situated on 16th-st. and 2d-av., and can fully testify to its instantaneous and miraculous effects on Water Bugs, Roaches and Garden Insects, having been eye-witnesses to their destruction in a short time after the application of his powder.

(Signed) C. G. GUNTHER & SONS.

BERLIN, May [illegible], 1855.

This is to certify that Joseph Meyer, Esq., Practical Chemist to their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, has employed his remedies for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Moths, Roaches and all other kinds of Vermin in the Royal Palaces of Berlin, Potsdam and Sans Souci; and that he has succeeded in clearing these buildings entirely from the above-mentioned Vermin.

(Signed.) DE MEYERINCK,

Master of the Household of His Royal Majesty of Prussia, and Superintendent of the Royal Palaces.

Similar Certificates have been obtained by Mr. Meyer from the Masters of the Household of the following Sovereigns:

The Emperors of Russia, Austria and France; the Queen of England;

The Kings of Belgium, Holland, Naples, Bavaria and Saxony, and all the Princes of the German States;

From the Naval Department of France and the Colonial Department of Holland; the Ministers of War and the Interior of most of the abovementioned States;

From the Lord Mayor of London;

From the Governors of numerous Hospitals and other Public Institutions;

From the Directors of many Railroads and Steamboat Companies, &c.

THE ORIGINAL OF ALL WHICH may be seen and examined at the

OFFICE, NO. 512 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st., FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, General Agent for the United States and the Canadas, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.